

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

[THE RIGHT OF TRANSMISSION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.]

No. 252.—VOL. 10.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1860.

PRICE 2½D.—STAMPED, 3½D.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

ALL that the best Royal Speech can do is to confirm, more or less positively, statements which the public is already familiar with from the newspapers. The Government is now responsible for certain pieces of news which the country owed originally to journalists. Of course this is satisfactory; and it is still more satisfactory that for some months to come there will be the means of testing the truth of telegrams by putting Ministers on the rack. But, on the whole, the Speech is a tame affair, though its statements, and the reception it met with, must be considered agreeable after a period of so much uncertainty and even menace as that of the late recess. Let us look at these statements in their order:—

My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be on a friendly and satisfactory footing.

This is a hackneyed sort of phrase, and has ushered in debates not very confirmatory of it before now. We suppose that until some positive rupture has taken place all Powers are supposed to be on friendly terms with each other. We suppose, too, that Palmerston never says a word, now, to the French Emperor about the Suez Canal scheme, or about the reasons which have induced us to make such vast additions to our naval and military strength. Waving, however, these points—in spite of which the two countries are to be considered friendly—we come to the Congress paragraph. Government has acted in that matter much as the country wished it to act—being ready to join a Congress, if needful, without being anxious for one; and being, in any case, determined to countenance no coercion of the Italians. It would be well if Ministers had told us, at this point, a little more of the probable result of the negotiations pending. But all we hear, further, is that the same policy will be pursued by them. We could advise nothing better. The whole question, however, is still wrapped in uncertainty—an uncertainty very unfair, by the way, to the Italians, whose patience is thus severely tried.

There is nothing uncharitable in supposing that the French Emperor feels the necessity of our alliance more now that he has determined to beard the ultra-Catholic interests; that our attitude during the last few months has not been without its



MOORISH SOLDIER CAPTURED BY THE SPANIARDS.

effect on him; and that his commercial treaty is an appeal to the favourite tastes and passions of our prodigiously-strong middle class. But we cannot elevate suspicion into a policy by itself—however natural it may be as one element in politics nowadays—and we are bound to accept what is offered to us in a spirit of frankness. The Treaty of Commerce has

been signed, it would seem, and will come on for full discussion before long. We shall not be able to judge of its effects till the Chancellor of the Exchequer handles the subject. That an increased trade between the countries will give a new market to many of our productions, and will furnish us more cheaply with many desirable French ones, is a mere truism. But there is the revenue to consider; and there will certainly be some discontent for a while among those trades with which the importation of French goods interferes. The whole affair is one of time, and of a length of time; and its appearance just now is chiefly valuable as a sign that—for whatever reasons—the Emperor wishes to make overtures of greater amity to this country. The silence in the Speech on the subject of the ten millions for fortifications may, under all the circumstances, be considered peculiarly significant. How are we to pay it, while reducing our customs duties? How are we to discuss it even while negotiating a commercial millennium with the only nation against which fortifications are really required? Surely there is something false in the relations of the two kingdoms; and a perfectly explicit understanding about armaments ought to take precedence of all other questions.

The Chinese paragraphs indicate, we think, a wish to get out of further difficulties with that distant Government and people. "Moderate demands," it seems, only are to be made, though "redress" is one of them. Unfortunately, moderate demands are likely to be interpreted—after the result of the Peiho fight—in a manner not very flattering to Europeans. The danger is that we may have to use force without wishing it, and that success itself may be an embarrassment.

In mentioning the San Juan business, the Speech is hardly condemnatory enough of Mr. Harney. But the lion could not stoop to such prey, after all; and it was right that the readiness of his Government to repudiate him should be courteously acknowledged. The country is quite determined this time that it will surrender no boundary claim to anything but argument or arbitration.

When Reform comes to be promised, the sentence is much what it was last time; and we hope that the British Constitu-



SPANISH ARMY SURGEON DRESSING THE WOUNDS OF A MOORISH PRISONER.—FROM SKETCHES BY M. YRIARTE.

tion is not going to turn up for improvement, in this way, in every Royal Speech, till the subject loses its dignity. But we are—as was formally promised afterwards—to have Lord John's bill in a month, and we hope that it may prove a satisfactory one. And this brings us to the mention of the debate which opened the Session. Nothing was more remarkable than the virtual unanimity displayed in it. There are men who think that to find fault, right or left, is one of those duties which the system of party imposes upon them under a free Constitution. And there is a great temptation in the doctrine to men of lively parts when they find themselves in Opposition. But Tuesday's was a discussion of great good-nature; and Lord Derby showed the way by a speech that was genial as well as critical, and could offend nobody. Now, Lord Derby's line this Session is a matter of no small importance to Ministers. If he only went by party tactics, he could easily find an opportunity of shaking them—and not the worst one, if the reported shortcomings of their Reform Bill in a Radical way should breed serious discontent in the Radical party. Nevertheless, we see no prospect of this, for Lord Derby only desires that reforms should be moderate; and it is difficult to conceive how a moderate measure is possible except by some agreement between the Whig and Conservative leaders. The last-mentioned statesmen could not widen their defeated measure sufficiently to suit the Radicals without the imputation of insincerity, or without, in fact, creating a demand for wider and wider changes, to stop no one knows where. The Whigs, however, though not a whit more in earnest for the cause, have the prestige of the first Reform Bill at their backs, and always present to the office-seeking section of the Radicals the chance of getting office without sacrificing the name of Liberals. On the other hand, the landed character of their party is a security that they will do nothing very extravagant in the way of change. We may hope, then, after all this debate, to see the subject honourably disposed of during the present Session, the Conservatives offering none but a qualified opposition, such as may modify the bill, but not opposing it simply as Whigs, Russellites, or what not. As the speech reminds us, there are many things requiring amendment as well as the representation—the law, for instance, the grievances of which come home to hundreds of people in a much severer manner. It is as well that we are to have some legislation attempted in that direction. But of course we postulate throughout that the Reform Bill shall be an honest and sufficiently extensive one. If it bears any marks of a design to serve, specially, Whig interests—for instance, to spare all pocket boroughs because Whig ones are in a majority—in that case it will be rightfully opposed. And if no remedy should be forthcoming against such a course, that would be to admit that oligarchy was really, and not aristocracy, the upshot of our Constitution. Against oligarchy, however, an aristocratic party, in the true sense, may fight as honestly as against a democratic extreme, and would of course fight with whatever means it found at hand. The Session opens with a prospect of plenty of work before it.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Minister of Public Instruction, addressing the students of the Polytechnic and Philotechnic Associations, at the annual distribution of prizes, said, among other things:—

In exchange for our blood and our sacrifices Italy will become French in her thankfulness (*L'Italie sera Française par la reconnaissance*), owing to no other nation the price of her freedom. I will not speak of the complications created by the force of unforeseen events, which may compel the most loyal resolutions to be modified. We will nowhere be promoters of anarchy and impiety. We fear God, and keep the faith of our fathers. We are Catholics, and never under any Government was religion surrounded with more respect and protection; but we are children of France, devoted to her interests, her dynasty, and her laws, and we rest confident in the wisdom and loyalty of the Emperor.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains the financial report of M. Magne to the Emperor. The Minister congratulates himself that the state of the Treasury is flourishing. The arrears, which were 886,000,000f., now do not exceed 660,000,000f. He has communicated to the Council of State the documents necessary for the preparation of the Budget of 1861. These documents allow a surplus of 3,000,000f. to be anticipated. The programme of the Emperor in the letter of the 5th of January compels the suspension of the redemption of the public debt, in order to maintain the equilibrium of the Budget. The Minister hopes that this suspension will last but a short time. The report further states that the Treasury bills amount to only 135,000,000f., and concludes with the announcement that since 1852 the foreign commerce of France has increased 80 per cent.

The Ministers of the Interior, Finance, and Agriculture have prepared projects to be submitted to the Council of State for clearing and draining uncultivated land and marshes belonging to parishes. The Ministers propose that advances be made by the State for the execution of these works. The advances to be limited to 10,000,000f.

M. Thouvenel has arrived in Paris. The following diplomatic changes have been decided upon:—M. Adolphe Barrot, at present Ambassador at Madrid, to succeed M. de Thouvenel at Constantinople. The Duke de Grammont, Ambassador at Rome, to replace M. Barrot. The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne to be raised to the rank of Ambassador at the Papal Court. M. de Billing, Chef du Cabinet (private) under Count Walewski, to be Chief of the Financial Department in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, replacing M. Armand Lefebvre, who is to return to his former office in the Council of State.—There was some expectation that M. Magne, Minister of Finance, and M. Billault, of the Interior, would resign, both these gentlemen being opposed to the new commercial arrangements of the Emperor.

The Senate and Legislative Body are convoked for the 23rd of February.

Vice-Admiral Le Barbier de Tinan has been appointed commander of the squadron of evolution, replacing Admiral Desfossés. It is denied that Marshall Vaillant is about to return to France.

SPAIN.

In Madrid the question is much discussed whether, in the event of the French Government recalling its troops from Rome, the Spanish Government ought, either alone or in conjunction with Naples, to send troops to keep garrison in that city. The general opinion appears to be that the Government ought not to do either, but that if the Pope should wish to seek an asylum in Spain it ought to be accorded him.

ITALY.

The new Ministry of the King of Sardinia is thus composed:—President of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and *ad interim* of the Interior, Count Cavour; War, General Fanti; Justice, Signor Cassinio; Finance, Signor Vegezzi; Public Instruction, Signor Mamiani; Public Works, Signor Jacini. The list seems to have been framed with a view to the representation in the Cabinet of the several provinces of Northern Italy. Signor Cassinio is a Piedmontese. Signor Elena represents Genoa. Signor Jacini is a native of Lombardy. General Fanti is from Modena. Signor Mamiani from the Romagna. Count Cavour himself is a Piedmontese.

Count Cavour has dissolved the Parliament, in order to the election of another, which will include the deputies of Lombardy. In Turin it is reported that the Count contemplates a visit to England.

There is a ministerial crisis at Naples, brought about by the resignation of General Filangieri and Signor Petrucci, which is said to

have taken place after a Cabinet meeting in which the King brought forward the question whether armed assistance should be given to the Pope in certain emergencies. His Majesty has sent for Signor Murena to form a new Ministry.

Symptoms of the deterioration rather than the improvement of the relations between the Holy See and the French Government increase in number. The removal of the Duke of Grammont from the post of Ambassador at Rome would hardly have been deemed expedient just now were there much hope left of a conciliatory arrangement. His successor is the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne. We hear that, should the French garrison evacuate Rome, the Papal Government will concentrate in the city 5000 soldiers of the Line, in addition to the Carabiniers. The representative of Austria at Rome, Baron Bach, is said to have advised the Court to grant a certain number of reforms likely to to allay the dissatisfaction which exists with the temporal government of the Church. But this well-meant advice has not been favourably received by the College of Cardinals.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has expressed his satisfaction to the representative of the Swiss Republic with the loyal manner in which Switzerland observed neutrality during the late war. The negotiations about the ratification of the frontier between Switzerland and Tyrol are nearly concluded, and have already led to a satisfactory solution as far as the longest part of the line of frontier is concerned.

There was a report that Verona had been declared in a state of siege. This statement was then said (officially) to be premature, but it is renewed.

The *Vienna Gazette*, a Government organ, says, in reply to an assertion made by the *Times*, it is not true that Austria has communicated to England her resolution not to engage in another Italian war. "That answer cannot have been given, because no question to that effect has been put." A third official contradiction is to this effect—"All reports published by the Sardinian papers concerning the desertion of Hungarian soldiers from the garrisons in Venetia are unfounded. The results of an inquiry ordered by the Commander-in-Chief of Verona show that not one Hungarian soldier has deserted his colours since the conclusion of peace at Villafranca. Several secret agents, however, have been arrested for endeavouring to tamper with the Hungarian regiments."

PRUSSIA.

A letter of the 14th from Frankfurt says:—"It is impossible any longer to shut one's eyes to the attitude of Prussia, and to the consequences of the policy which its present Ministry has endeavoured ever since the first day of its advent to power to inaugurate in Germany. It is evident that it has become the serious intention of Prussia to diminish gradually, as far as circumstances may permit, the very extensive and almost dictatorial power which, owing to events, the Germanic Diet has successfully exercised over all the States of the Confederation. The speech delivered on the 12th by the Prince Regent, at the opening of the Chambers in Berlin, furnishes a fresh proof of the projects entertained by his Government against the Diet of Frankfurt—to circumscribe this assembly within the limits assigned to it by the constituent act of 1815, and prevent it from making the heavy weight of its authority felt in the constitutional and private affairs of each petty federal State. All the sympathies of every nation in Germany are fixed on Prussia."

A treaty of commerce between Prussia and Sardinia is contemplated.

RUSSIA.

The committee of revision on the serf question have decided, according to an article in the Berlin *National Zeitung*, that vassalage shall entirely cease, but that the transition to the new state of things shall be gradual, and that for the first nine years the serfs shall labour for their masters during two days of the week. A letter from Warsaw dated the 14th instant says:—"The deputies from the nobility who were summoned to St. Petersburg to discuss the question of the emancipation of the peasants have received orders to quit the capital, where their presence was considered dangerous, and to retire to their respective governments. They have obeyed, but that has not calmed the agitation. The deputies since their return home have recommenced the discussion of the question of emancipation; but M. Lanskoï, the Minister of the Interior, has addressed a circular to the governors of provinces, in which he tells them that the emancipation of the peasants is now a question of State, and that the deputies have no longer any right to discuss it. The Russian nobility have expressed great indignation at this circular, and declare that the Minister has exceeded his authority. The agitation is causing the Government great uneasiness."

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The Turkish Government has notified officially that arrangements have been made to withdraw all the depreciated paper currency still in circulation.

Accounts from Servia announce that the anniversary of the restoration of Prince Milosh was celebrated at Belgrade with great pomp. The Prince gave a grand banquet, and at night the city was illuminated. The elections in Moldo-Wallachia were going on actively, and there was every reason to believe that Prince Couza would meet with a less hostile feeling in the new Chambers than in the old.

AMERICA.

Up to the 11th instant affairs remained unchanged as far as the election of a Speaker for the House of Representatives is concerned. Mr. Charles J. Faulkner is to go to Paris to represent the United States, in the room of Mr. Mason. A continued dissatisfaction with the policy of General Scott on the part of the San Juan islanders is reported, but it cannot be regarded as of much importance one way or another. The treaty between Mexico and the United States is said to have been sanctioned by the Miramon Government, "after an obstinate resistance." Miramon, with a force of 3500 men, had attacked Vera Cruz, and was confident of carrying the city, and by that means terminating the struggle. It was reported that the British Minister had removed to Vera Cruz and recognised the Juarez Government.

INDIA.

The Governor-General's camp has been entirely destroyed by fire, which it is said originated in his Lordship's tent. It is also said that all records and papers have been lost.

The summary of the *Bombay Times* of December 20 gives us the following intelligence:—

"The Government has received a telegram to the effect that Major Honner, with his sepoy, has gained a decisive victory over the Wagheers at Forebunder, and captured several hundred prisoners."

"The Goorkah campaign against the rebels on the Nepalese frontier has begun and ended. Towards the end of November Jung Bahadour marched his forces into the Terai, and in one week he had killed, taken, or dispersed the forces of the mutineers, and was preparing to return in triumph to Katmandoo. The fate of one or two of the leading persons in the rebel camp is still somewhat obscure; but about the main fact, that the bands of desperate men who have so long successfully evaded our pursuit are now finally rooted out, there is happily no dispute. So strictly kept was the cordon of the British side of the frontier that, as soon as the Goorkahs advanced, the rebels had no choice but to make one rush with their whole strength to break through the weakest part of the Nepalese line, and, this failing, to surrender or die. But, worn by disease and famine, and dispirited with having watched anxiously but in vain in their jungles during so many months for the smallest loophole of escape, these men appear in the closing scene of their career not to have fought with that determined and hopeless valour by which the worst of mankind may redeem their names from hatred and contempt, and attract to themselves at the last somewhat of human sympathy and admiration. Their death is as ignoble as their life; they have been destroyed like rats in a hole, instead of falling like brave soldiers. At first, indeed, the Nepalese troops had a slight brush with the rebels. Beni Madho, with 1200 men, made a stand for some time against a portion of Jung Bahadour's army, and they must have fought with some determination, for they have left their leader and half their number dead on the field; but after this the rebels

fought no more. Lieutenant Cosserat, with a small party of Oude police, fell in with the Nusseerabad Brigade, and drove them back into the jungle; and the next day the whole brigade, still, it is said, about 800 or 1000 strong (it originally numbered 1600 men), surrendered to the Goorkahs. The Nusseerabad leaders, Dabee and Gunga Sing, with most of the prisoners, have been sent in to the British camp, whither, also, were on their way, at the date of our latest advices from Oude, Ummer Sing, a brother of Koer Sing, Bullee Sing, and Mummoo Khan, who had come in separately with small bodies of their followers. Parties of prisoners, too, were arriving daily, and, as the rebel force was believed at the commencement of the campaign to consist of 4000 men, and between 2000 and 3000 are taken, in addition to those that have been killed in battle, the once formidable army of the mutineers may be said, without a figure of speech, to have ceased to exist. Nana Sahib is now confidently reported to be among the dead. Khan Bahadour Khan of Bareilly seems not yet to have fallen into our hands. This man, who is scarcely second to the Nana in blood-guiltiness, actually had the audacity to offer to surrender to the British if his life were spared. Most of the common prisoners will of course be released and sent to their homes; but for the leaders there can be no reprieve.

"The sufferers by the late mutiny will be glad to learn that their just claims to compensation for pecuniary losses are to be no longer evaded or refused. The Government of India has decided that the million of money which was fixed as the maximum sum for satisfying their claims is to be regarded as the minimum—that is to say, if, after paying all demands that are preferred, there should be left a surplus of the million, this also is to be distributed among the applicants in the proportion of their respective losses."

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The Belgian journals assert that the two Northern Powers—Russia and Prussia—in their reply to the note in which France has expressed a wish to reopen the negotiations about a European Congress, have stated that they, too, do not think that the project should be wholly abandoned.

The other day some explosive shells were thrown among the ladies who were alighting at the Chevalier Buoncompagni's ball. On the evening of the 17th three similar but more powerful shells exploded at the houses of the Baron Ricasoli, President of the Tuscan Government; of Signor Salvagnoli, one of the Ministers; and of Signor Peruzzi, a member of the late Provisional Government. The news of the attempt brought the inhabitants into the street, when Baron Ricasoli addressed them from his balcony:—"It cannot," he said, "have been intended to assassinate me, for nothing would be easier. I go about alone day and night. What is intended is to alarm the city, and, perhaps, to give the signal for some desperate coup de main. But, as you see, you may judge of these men by their works. They throw a bomb in the dark, not knowing or caring who may be the victims. Their conduct is as cowardly as it is infamous."—Several persons have been arrested. They seem all to be of a low position in life, such as subaltern functionaries who have been dismissed by the Provisional Government, and fieldguards and watchmen. One is a Venetian refugee who had received a commission in the Tuscan army, and who seems to be under suspicion of being an agent of the Grand Duke.—The Provisional Government has interdicted the Archbishop of Pisa from having prayer offered in the churches for the Grand Duke. In the public reprimand which he has received it is said that it is not the clergy's business to decide who is the rightful owner of the States, and that Tuscany has not any longer a Grand Duke, but a King.

The Sardinian electoral law has been proclaimed in the *Emilian* provinces—that is to say, in the Legations, in Modena, and in Parma—and the country has been divided into electoral districts. The electoral writs have been issued for an early day in next month. The number of deputies for the provinces is to be seventy:—Bologna, 12; Ferrara, 7; Forlì, 7; Massa and Carrara, 4; Modena, 10; Parma, 8; Piacenza, 7; Ravenna, 7; Reggio, 8. The Governor of the *Emilian* provinces also orders a new coinage on the decimal system to be struck; the silver coins to have the effigy of King Victor Emmanuel on one side, and the Royal arms of Savoy on the reverse, with the following inscription:—"Dio protegge l'Italia."

A letter of the 15th from Venice says:—"The Square of St. Mark was crowded to-day at two o'clock; but when the military band made its appearance every one withdrew and went towards the Zattere. At half-past two, on the bridge Della Calcina, fifty Austrian officers, rattling their sabres, advanced towards the pedestrians. A hissing was instantly heard, and cries resounded from all sides, 'Go to Solferino, to Magenta; this is not your place!' These gentlemen, finding their further progress impeded, retired by the same way they had come, but in a much less triumphant manner."

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

It is confidently predicted in the Spanish camp that Tetuan must soon be taken. There is a rumour that O'Donnell intends to return to Madrid after the town shall have been taken, and the honour of Spain thus have been "avenged." Should the Moors refuse to negotiate after the fall of Tetuan, the army will receive orders to march upon Tangier on the road which runs across the small triangular peninsula, of which the two cities form the extreme points in the north-west and the south-east.

The gale of the 7th and 8th scattered the squadron, and the army, deprived of its supplies, was on rather short commons. Fortunately, however, the short duration of the gale and subsequent change of wind which calmed the sea enabled the communication to be re-established before any considerable privation was experienced. Generally, however, the army is very badly administered, and the troops have suffered much from heavy rains.

Up to the 10th the total loss of the Spaniards, according to their own accounts, was 26 officers killed and 80 wounded; 391 soldiers killed and 5358 wounded.

THE PAPAL FINANCES.—A letter from Rome of the 10th says:—"Cardinal Antonelli, in drawing up the budget for 1860, calculates the revenue at 14,447,990 crowns, and the expenses at 15,055,547. The deficit will accordingly be 607,557 crowns, and, on adding the 100,000 of the sinking fund, in all 707,557. The revenue calculated on the supposition that the Romagna will continue to form part of the Papal States, but evidently the revenue of these provinces, which is 1,800,000 crowns, must be deducted, and consequently the total deficit will be 2,500,000 crowns (about 30,000,000f.). The interest of the public debt for 1860 is set down at 200,000 crowns, and the expense of the War Department at 400,000. The latter item is far too much for a Government of peace. How can the deficit be made up if the charity of Catholic Europe should cease to be exercised?"

THE POPE AND THE IRISH BISHOPS.—The reply of the Pope to an address from the archdiocese of Cashel and Emly, adopted at a meeting held in the month of December last, has been published. The following is an extract:—"We have received with the greatest pleasure yours of the 5th of the Ides of last December, in which we find a most ample proof of your faith, religion, piety, and obedience. Most grateful to us also is the proof we have found in this your letter of the same most religious disposition to us and to this Holy See which is deeply seated in the minds of the clergy and the people of your diocese. It was impossible but that the serious tumults prevailing in Italy, the collision into which things were thrown, and the rebellion of some provinces of our temporal State, should have caused you intense sorrow. All, in truth, went on, and were perpetrated under the instigation and encouragement of those whom it ought to have most concerned to respect the law of nations, and to preserve untouched the patrimony of the Roman Church. From day to day it becomes more manifest what wicked schemes these men are devising against us and the civil power of the Apostolic See, and very lately, in a lucubration full of hypocrisy, they have lent all their efforts to deceive the simple, to diminish and weaken the common consent of men in recognising the civil power of the Apostolic See. Continue, then, venerable brothers, with the flock committed to your pastoral solicitude, with one accord to beseech the Almighty Lord that He may look with a propitious eye upon you and your common affliction, and that He may give to your weakness strength from above, whereby we may be enabled with a great high mind to make head against raging storms, to maintain the liberty of the Church, and strenuously to defend the civil power of the Holy See."

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The Treaty of Commerce between England and France was signed on Monday.

The *Paris* of Wednesday evening says that the following are the principal points of the treaty:—The import duty on French wines will be reduced in England from 150 to 30 per cent. Silk will be admitted free. The duty on iron imported into France will be 7½ per 100 kilograms. Wool and cotton manufactures will be protected by a duty not exceeding 30 per cent, which will be fixed after the termination of the inquiry. Materials of primary importance will enter France free of duty after July, 1861. The prohibitions will be removed on the 1st of October. The treaty will be executed by England from the date of its promulgation, about the beginning of February, 1860.

The *Memorial* of Amiens says:—"The removal of the prohibitions will not be completed under two years, with the conditions of protective rights already indicated. There will be in the next two years five successive phases:—1. The continuance of the present state of things for some months. 2. The lowering of the duties on raw materials. 3. The reduction upon coal and iron. 4. The lowering of the duties upon machinery. 5. The lowering of the duties upon threads and textures."

One of the French Government journals, speaking before the treaty between France and England was signed, announces that as soon as the signatures are obtained negotiations with other Powers for the conclusion of similar treaties will be commenced. This seems to single out, for the present, Russia, Austria, and the Zollverein.

The Emperor's scheme meets with great opposition amongst the manufacturers. The Chambers of Commerce of Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux have, indeed, declared in its favour; but Amiens, Rouen, Lille, and Roubaix oppose it. On the part of these cities four hundred representatives waited on the Emperor to lay their complaints before him. They were not received by the Sovereign, but had to be content with seeing the Minister of Trade and the President of the Council of State. Thereupon an address to the Emperor from 176 manufacturers, cotton-spinners, and ironmasters appears in the *Moniteur Industriel*, the organ of the Protectionists. It recalls to mind the promise given some time ago that the duties should not be disturbed until July, 1861, and points to the reiteration of that pledge in the *Moniteur*:—

Thus the promise was made and renewed a few months since that the question should not be settled until a previous inquiry had permitted the representatives of national industry to be heard. Yet what happens? Your Majesty is about to change fundamentally the most important articles of our customs legislation; not only those which protect national labour by prohibition, but those which protect it by simple duties—so that all our great manufactures are affected at the same time. You are going to accomplish these enormous changes without any inquiry—without our having been heard, or being able to make ourselves heard. Having learnt that the Emperor deigned to admit a certain number of manufacturers, selected by the Minister of Commerce, to present their observations, we at once addressed a demand to him to obtain in our turn the same favour. We were numerous—more than 400 manufacturing delegates were in Paris, for we had great interests to defend. We were answered that your Majesty's occupations did not permit you to receive us, and we have experienced the painful regret of not being able to make known to the Emperor the real position of national labour. We ask you, then, Sir, what becomes of that promise of inquiry in which we trusted; for French industry cannot accept as a serious and complete inquiry a few brief words exchanged with the Minister of Commerce, and the hearing by your Majesty of some manufacturers who represent only a very small part of the various branches of our productions? It is proposed to bind us by a treaty of commerce with England. Certainly, it is far from our thoughts to contest in the least the power which the Emperor holds from the Constitution. The Emperor has a right to make treaties of commerce without submitting the modification of the tariffs stipulated in them to the sanction of the Legislature. . . .

We will add only one word more. The measure which your Majesty is preparing to adopt is nothing less than an economical and social revolution. The existence of a number more or less considerable of our national industrial establishments is endangered. And where is the remedy when we are bound by treaty? We shall have to do one of two things—either to undergo the disastrous consequences it produces, or to have recourse to war, and tear it by cannon shot. Such is the terrible alternative in which we are going to place ourselves.

This bold language has given rise to a seizure of the journal in which it appeared; and the Government newspapers have since been busily engaged in efforts to destroy whatever unfavourable impression to the Emperor's Free-trade scheme the document may have produced.

Many of our own financiers and political economists appear dissatisfied with the treaty. The *Economist*, while reserving its opinion till the details are known, says:—

The equivalent which England will be expected to give is not quite of the same kind as that which she receives from France. Still less can this be said to be the case if it be true, as is stated, that England is to fulfil her part of the contract immediately by lowering her duties on such luxuries as French wines, brandies, silks, &c., while France is to defer until July, 1861, her part of the engagement. It is obvious that many contingencies may intervene between this and then which would render the French equivalent for a very real sacrifice of the least objectionable elements in our revenue system quite nugatory.

WINE IN SPAIN.—The abundant nature of the vintages of Spain is almost incredible. A proprietor of vineyards on the Huesca, in Aragon, lately assured Mr. Lumley, her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Madrid, that the drought of the preceding summer was so great, and the vintage so plentiful, that it would have been easier for him to irrigate his vineyards with wine than with water! Again, unable to find room for his new stock of wine, or to get rid of it at even one real per cantaro (about a halfpenny a gallon), and there being a scarcity of earthen jars or vats, he was obliged to throw away the whole of that year's vintage! Many of the districts of Old Castile are equally prolific; wine, in fact, is cheaper than water, and it is not unusual for bricklayers to mix their mortar with wine instead of water! The wine trade of Spain with America has received a great stimulus during the prevalence of the vine disease in France and Germany. In 1850 the export to that continent was 69,281 pipes, value £212,675; in 1857 it was 124,796, value £296,352.

THE AGITATION IN HUNGARY.—Another ill-advised attempt has been made in Hungary to confound the cause of religious tolerance with that of protests in favour of the old Constitution. A public meeting, under the name of a synod, has been held at Debreczin, but the Imperial authorities confined its interference to a simple warning against the illegality of part of the proceedings, addressed by a Government commissary to the chairman, and which may probably be followed by a prosecution before the ordinary tribunals. There was a large fair held at Debreczin at the same time, and the town was densely filled with people from a large part of Hungary. No disturbance of the peace took place after the meeting had dissolved itself, as seems to have been expected. At Pesth any one not wearing the national Hungarian hat is exposed to violence in the streets. The German black hat is "slandered," and German waltzes raise a riot at concerts and theatres.

ULTRAMONTANE DREAMS.—A correspondent of the *Times* writes from Civita Vecchia, reporting from a conversation the hopes of the Ultramontanes as to the result of a crusade against the enemies of the Pope:—"I travelled to this place with a sensible person, who looks upon the Pope's cause as far less hopeless than yesterday's journals and despatches seemed to make it. 'The Pope,' he said, 'has only the peoples and governments against him; but the Church throughout the world is either for him or is not. Never since Rome was the seat of a Council have there been so many bishops and prelates of all ranks assembled at the foot of the Seven Hills. Only look at the strangers' list. See among the arrivals every day at every hotel *Sa Grandeur* Bishop Ullathorne, his *Greatness* the Bishop of Birmingham, &c. The whole of your English hierarchy is here; why all these *Grandeurs* (I wonder what makes them affect such titles) gather together at Rome in the carnival season I only wish somebody would kindly tell me. As there are English, so you may reckon French and German monsignors by the score. 'Rain is imminent,' says the Italian proverb, 'and foxes lay their heads together.' I have heard reports, silly talk, I have no doubt, of a great Ultramontane crusade in behalf of the Papacy. The web spreads all over France and Germany; but the main threads are being woven here, of course, and these English priests, naturally more earnest and active, more restless and venturesome, more needy and aspiring, than our flabby Italian voluptuaries, are the very leaven of the contemplated movement. A revolution in France is no impossible occurrence, and in the chaos and distraction of all parties even so contemptible a faction as that of the Legitimists might be made the staff on which Ultramontanism may lean. Rome is the *foyer* of Legitimism, you know, and Napoleon III. has many avowed partisans of the Bourbons among his servants there. The *Jesuits* are not over-particular as to the means. I suppose there are *coups d'eglise* as well as *coups d'etat*; and even the watchman who had as many eyes as the peacock's tail was caught napping at his post."

IRELAND.

MR. MASSY O'GRADY.—There was no foundation for the report that the remains of Mr. O'Grady had been found buried. His body has, however, been found at last in the river, near New Pallas Station, county Limerick. At the inquest which was held upon his body it appeared that Mr. O'Grady had lately exhibited symptoms of an unsettled mind; and a verdict was returned accordingly.

LORD DERBY AND HIS DOGS.—The *Tipperary Examiner*, referring to the rumour that Lord Derby had withdrawn the notices served upon the Dean tenantry, says it has been informed that Lord Derby is determined to act precisely up to the course which he declared himself at the Liverpool banquet resolved to pursue, when he distinctly stated that his only object was to place himself in such a position as would enable him to deal promptly in the ejectment of those tenants of whose blood-guiltiness he should be satisfied on before the expiry of the term of notice. Matters, therefore, remain precisely in the same condition in which they stood at the beginning of last November.

SCOTLAND.

THE CARDROSS CASE.—The *Scotsman* of Thursday week contains an ample report of the proceedings at an extraordinary meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Free Church on the Cardross case. The meeting agreed to comply with the order of the Civil Court, and produce the sentences of the General Assembly on Mr. McMillan. The spirit of opposition to the interference of the Civil Court is as strong as ever.

MARTIN ESCALANTE.—A public meeting was held at Edinburgh on Monday, presided over by the Lord Provost, to consider the case of Martin Escalante (a British subject, who has been sentenced to nine years' penal servitude, for distributing the Bible in Spain), and to memorialise the Government, through the Foreign Secretary, to take such steps as may obtain his release. A memorial was adopted of which the following are the concluding paragraphs:—"That there is reason to believe that the harshness and severity of these odious acts of persecution have been increased in consequence of the popular excitement in Spain against the British people and against our national faith, produced through the efforts of the priests and their journals, who represent that the Moors are assisted by the English in the war with Spain. That the memorialists humbly but urgently request that your Lordship would exert the power and influence of the British Government in behalf of this victim of priestly intolerance; and they venture to hope that your Lordship, who has so nobly vindicated and expressed the principles of religious freedom when they were outraged in the person even of the natives of foreign States, will not hesitate to raise the same voice on behalf of a British subject who has been imprisoned for obeying a command that all Protestant churches deem binding on Christians, and who, after suffering an imprisonment protracted beyond all reasonable endurance, is now condemned to a punishment that amounts, in his case, to a cruel and lingering death. May it therefore please your Lordship to take such steps as may seem fit on the part of her Majesty's Government to procure the immediate and complete liberation of Escalante, and the reversal of the cruel sentence pronounced against him."

THE PROVINCES.

SUMMARY CHASTISEMENT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.—A veterinary surgeon of Preston lately received an unexpected visit from a young lady whom he had jilted, and who, at this interview, seized him by the beard, and gave him a black eye. To get away from her he jumped out of a back window, and fell into an ashpit, when he presented such a pitiable plight that the lady did not think it necessary to punish him further. The acquaintance had been formed in London during the time of the Crimean war, the gentleman being then engaged by the Government to inspect horses for the cavalry service. In anticipation of her marriage, the young lady had sent some furniture down to Preston, but finding, when she followed it, that another had been installed as mistress of the house, she demanded it back, and it was restored to her. Before leaving the town she mailed the letter in which she had been offered marriage on the surgery door to the great satisfaction of the populace.

TRADE-UNION OUTRAGES.—A horseshoemaker at Cradley, East Worcestershire, had his workshop and brewhouse blown up on Thursday week by some people who lowered a bag of powder down the chimney. The man had often been an object of attack because he would not join the trade union. On this occasion he and his family narrowly escaped death. Two men are in custody for the offence.

THE BANQUET TO LORD DERBY.—The dinner given by the Mayor of Liverpool in honour of Lord Derby appears to have been altogether without pretension, since the guests, though "select" enough, numbered not more than fifty. His Lordship made a speech, in which he expressed his satisfaction that the present Government were continuing to advocate the principle of non-intervention in Continental disputes, which had been laid down by the Government with which he was connected, and which had received the general sanction of the British people. With respect to the much-agitated question of Parliamentary Reform, he considered the time had arrived at which some definite measure could with safety and propriety be proposed. As it had been formally announced that the present Ministers were preparing a measure for effecting such a reform, he might safely say they would not meet with any factious opposition from the party with whom he had the honour to co-operate. In allusion to the volunteer movement which had originated about eight or nine months ago, he had to express his gratification at the success which had attended it. He considered it a truly patriotic movement, and one which, under proper direction, would prove of inestimable value to the country.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH BURGLARS.—A man named Michael O'Brien was charged before the Leyburn magistrates, on Wednesday week, with having broken into the residence of the Rev. John Winn, at Nappa, near Askrigg, on the 1st of January last. The prosecutor said:—"About three o'clock in the morning my servant boy got up, and I heard him calling out, 'Get up, get up! there is somebody in the house.' I arose instantly and walked along the passage to the stairs, when I heard men coming up stairs in heavy shoes, making a great noise. Opposite my room door there is a small, dark lumber-room; I moved in there and shut the door. The burglars, first going into the room where the servant boy slept, came to the room where I was. They pushed the door open, and I stood in the doorway. Two men presented themselves, and instantaneously one of them struck me with a haybale. One of them had a dark lantern. A second blow was attempted, but I warded it off with my arm, and the spade hit the top part of the door-post. Blood was flowing pretty freely down my face, when I stepped forward and seized the spade. The taller man had the spade. The light then disappeared. The other man then made an attack upon me with his fists while I was holding the spade. I struggled with the taller man about fifteen or twenty minutes—he attempting to wrest the spade from my hand, and I retaining my hold of it. During this time I called out to the servants to bring me a light, but none came. The taller man cried out, 'Liver up—liver up; or I'll give you the knife!' I continued my attempt to wrest the spade from his hand, and when we got to the end of the passage got it into my possession. Then the taller man seized me by the thighs, threw me down upon my back, and both men trampled upon me. The lesser man then seized me by the legs and dragged me halfway down the stairs. I got from them somehow on the staircase, and got back to my room, and the lesser man followed. There I opened a drawer and handed over the amount of £23 to him. After this I saw nothing more of the two men, but I dressed myself and stole to Askrigg and gave information to the police." The prisoner was committed for trial.

FRIGHTFUL PIT ACCIDENT.—About six o'clock on Saturday morning last a frightful accident took place at a large ironstone-pit of the New Cross Colliery near Wolverhampton. Seven persons, four men and three boys, were being lowered, when the drum of the engine suddenly went out of gear, and the cage, thus freed from all check, fell to the bottom. It was fully four hours before the bodies could be recovered on account of the difficulty that was experienced in raising the cage and the wire-rope to which it was attached. The men and boys were of course all killed.

A BRITISH FRIGATE SALUTING THE ITALIAN FLAG.—A Leghorn letter states that on the 17th an English frigate entered the harbour and saluted the town, the batteries of which at once responded. This event caused great rejoicing, for it was remembered that several English ships of war had touched at Leghorn since the departure of the Grand Duke, but that none of them had saluted. The salute was interpreted as a recognition by the English Government of the fall of the Grand Duke, and as a first fruit of the French and English alliance. It is said that this frigate was the *Euryalus*, Prince Alfred's ship.

DEATH OF SIR W. C. ROSS, R.A.—Sir William Charles Ross, R.A., died at his residence, Fitzroy-square, on Friday week. The deceased artist was in his 66th year. He was the son of a miniature-painter of repute, and distinguished himself at the age of fourteen by gaining medals of the Society of Arts for original drawings and miniatures. He at first dedicated himself to historical paintings, but after a while relinquished this walk of art for portrait-miniatures. His list of portrait-sitters during the last thirty years would be simply a reprint of the "Red Book." Of the Queen, Prince Consort, their children, and various members of the Coburg and Orleans families, he has executed admirable portraits. The sum total of his works exceeds, it is said, 2000. In 1837 he was appointed miniature-painter to the Queen; in 1839 he was elected an associate of the Academy; in 1842 an academician; and in the same year he was knighted.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—DEATH OF CAPTAIN HARRISON.

MISFORTUNES crowd heavily upon the unfortunate *Great Eastern*. The last, but by no means the least, of the many calamities that have befallen it is the death of its able commander, who had won the esteem and respect of all with whom he came into contact. As a naval man his abilities were unquestioned; and when directors and shareholders were indulging in squabbles, and contractors and speculators were considering how they might best make the great ship answer their purposes, the public confidence in the merits of the undertaking was almost entirely sustained by the knowledge that Captain Harrison was still the commander of the ship. The experienced seaman, the able engineer, the thorough man of business, the honest and independent servant, has followed to the grave the originator and designer of the *Great Eastern*.

The circumstances under which his death took place are peculiarly distressing. On Saturday morning Captain Harrison left his cottage at Hythe, on Southampton Water, to go to Southampton on business. He started in a boat, accompanied by Dr. Watson, the surgeon of the ship, Captain Lay, the purser, his son, a lad of about fourteen years of age, and six men of his crew. The wind, which had been blowing very fresh, increased to a violent gale from the south-west; the tide was high, and, running out against the wind, made a dangerous, chopping sea, which grew worse every moment. Through this the boat held her own well for a time, though not without yawing and pitching so heavily that her helm scarcely controlled her at all. When she got into the channel between the *Indus* (which, just arrived, had been compelled to cast anchor in the stream) and the docks, the sea was worse than ever. Captain Harrison then gave orders to down with the sail. The order was at once obeyed, but sail and halyards were wet through; neither moved freely, and the sail, after coming down a foot, stuck fast. The rest occurred in a minute. The boat had still way enough on her to take her abreast of the opening to the docks, when a counter eddy of wind struck her on the opposite tack. The sail instantly "jibed," as it is termed—that is to say, the canvas was forced back against the mast, and the boat, heeling over on the side on which most of the crew were sitting, filled and turned over.

Dr. Watson, who exerted himself so energetically to save others, and who was himself picked up exhausted and insensible, says that in the first moment all went down together underneath the gig, but almost immediately afterwards, as it appeared to him, they rose to the surface. The spray from the sea was wild and stifling, the water deadly cold, and, for a moment or so, of course none could say what happened. Dr. Watson, who swims as well as Captain Harrison did, struck out and seized the younger Lay. While doing so he saw Captain Harrison also striking out towards the boat, which was pitching about keel uppermost, and called to him to make for the boat and hold on, to which Captain Harrison replied, "All right, all right!" Always collected, Captain Harrison then seized the boat, and made a desperate attempt to right it. But it was filled with water, and turned over so completely as to rise again with the keel uppermost still. Between this movement of the boat and the fury of the sea Dr. Watson was separated from young Lay and the boat for an interval. After a while, however, he again succeeded in catching the poor lad, and jamming him in between himself and the stern of the boat, on to which he held with one hand, while with the other he tried to support Captain Harrison, who was buffeting strongly with the waves, by keeping his hand under his arm. In this manner some minutes passed, and Captain Harrison seemed almost powerless, and to become insensible. After a short while, however, he again threw himself on the keel of the boat, and strove to turn it over. The struggle, however, was, like the first, ineffectual, and seemed to exhaust his strength, for he relaxed his hold, threw his arms up, and fell back in the waves, after which Dr. Watson saw him no more. The last gallant effort of the captain had, however, again separated Dr. Watson from the boat and from young Lay, who, before the doctor could regain his hold of him, went down, beating the water with his hands as he sank. Captain Lay, who was holding on to the boat, shouted loudly for help as he saw his child disappear. Dr. Watson called to them all to hold on, as a boat was coming. Some of the crew were then clinging to oars and stretchers, but most of them to the boat. It was some minutes longer before any boats could make their way to them through the heavy sea, by which time many had relinquished their hold of the boat or spars, for the waves were breaking over them, and all were more or less exhausted and insensible before they were rescued.

Two boats had put off from the *Indus*, with two from the docks, and one from a cutter named the *Fawn*, almost immediately that the accident was seen. The boats from the docks picked up poor Captain Harrison, who was floating about a foot below the surface of the water, with his head and feet doubled together, and his arm cast loosely over an oar. When lifted out he had been, it is supposed, about twelve minutes under water, and his body was perfectly cold and dead, not a sign of animation could be discovered. He was immediately carried to the shore and placed in one of the new houses of the docks, where there was a large fire; but, though Dr. Watson and many other medical gentlemen were instantly in attendance, and every other known means were used to restore animation for upwards of an hour and a half, all efforts were fruitless, and he never moved or gave a sign of life. The body of the younger Lay was not found till late in the afternoon. Ogden, the coxswain, was picked up near Captain Harrison. He, after a long time, was restored to consciousness, but sunk and died the same evening.

Thus, in the very prime of life, died Captain Harrison. His hardy habits and temperate life preserved to him all the vigour and appearance of a young man, while his strength and activity and skill as a swimmer make the manner of his death almost a mystery to his many friends. In his untimely death the *Great Eastern* has sustained a heavy loss. An inquiry has been held. The verdict was "Accidental death."

Captain Harrison displayed at a very early age his predilection for a sea life, and was apprenticed to the merchant service, and even before he was out of his time was intrusted with a command. His service at the commencement of his career was principally in the West Indies and on the coast of South America. The wars at that time existing between minor States on that seaboard frequently placed the vessels under the charge of Captain Harrison in opposition to a formidable enemy. On more than one occasion he has been in action, and invariably fought his ship with success. After serving eight years in these latitudes he accepted an appointment with the Cunard Company, and commanded the *Acadia*, *Britannia*, *Hibernia*, *America*, *Africa*, and *Arabia*. In these vessels he acquired extraordinary experience. He crossed the Atlantic so many times that he would say, after counting up to one hundred and fifty-seven, he had left off his "dead reckoning."

At length he attracted the attention of some of the principal promoters of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, who were also interested in the *Great Eastern* steamship, and their influence induced Captain Harrison to relinquish his engagement on the Cunard line, which he had held for fifteen years, and to accept the command of the *Great Eastern*. His services to that company, which date from January 1, 1856, were invaluable.

Captain Harrison invested all the savings of his career in the great undertaking with which he had identified himself.

THE WRECK OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER."—The Whitstable and Liverpool divers have been stopped by order of the underwriters, it is believed on account of there having been more gold already recovered than the amount on freight, and there is some doubt as to what is to become of the surplus in the absence of proof as to whom it belongs. The total extent of treasure recovered up to the 14th instant has been 23 boxes of gold, 272 bars and ingots, and 57 broken pieces of gold; 14,888 half-sovereigns, 381b. of gold nuggets, 275lb. of gold dust, 496 rupees, six shillings, a gold pin, and several small articles. All the boxes and a great many of the bars of gold bear the marks contained in the *Royal Charter* manifest, and no doubt can be entertained of their identity. The *Royal Charter* is stated to have had 40,000 sovereigns on board. The amount of gold she had on freight was £335,000, and the passengers, it is believed, had a further sum of gold amongst them to the extent of £120,000.

SKETCHES OF THE SPANISH EXPEDITION TO MOROCCO.

The remarkable feature in the war between the Spaniards and Moors is the few prisoners that are taken on either side, the system pursued by both armies being that of giving or taking no quarter. This odious manner of carrying on hostilities originated with the Moors, and it is greatly their own fault that they are never spared when all chance of resistance is over. It would seem nearly impossible to make them prisoners.

In one encounter, in which a number of Moors were killed, one of them was surrounded by four Cazadores, who came down upon him with fixed bayonets, shouting and signing him not to fire, and that they would give him quarter. The Moor took no heed of their overtures, leveled his long gun, and shot one of them, whereupon he was, of course, put to death by the others. On another occasion a wounded Spanish soldier was inadvertently left on the ground by his comrades when forced for a few minutes to retire. Missing him, and knowing what his fate would be with his ferocious enemies, they hurried back to his rescue, and drove away the Moors just as they had cut off his head, which, however, they were in too great haste to carry off. It is positively stated and believed in camp that the Moorish Emperor grants a dollar for every head, and four for every live Spaniard brought in. The galley-slaves, who are armed (see Illustration), and who fight desperately, and have had a good many killed and wounded, have been promised a dollar for every live Moor they bring in, as an encouragement to spare the lives of those who do not scruple to murder their wounded countrymen; and they go out of nights on the prowl in hopes of captures. Although the much higher price offered by the Moorish Government for living than for dead would serve to indicate a desire to humanise the war, it has hitherto been carried on entirely without quarter. The Moors began in that way, with a system of pitiless slaughter, and the Spaniards have been exasperated almost to ferocity by this, and now scrupulously follow their example. Some few prisoners that were made at the commencement of the campaign were killed by the soldiers before they got into camp, at which General O'Donnell was very wroth. The soldiers say that the Moors will not let themselves be taken, that they fight desperately until killed. The Moors, they say, lie down and will not rise, and their obstinacy provokes a bayonet thrust. They might, one would think, be bound hand and foot and carried in, and it is not impossible that useful information might be extracted from some of them. Mercy in war is not, however, one of the most conspicuous qualities of Spaniards; and, moreover, there are tales and traditions current of horrible cruelties which the Moors are in the habit of inflicting on the enemies who fall into their hands. The Spaniards say they would prefer death to falling alive into Moorish hands.

Great excitement was, however, created in the Spanish camp on the 20th ult. by the capture of a real live Moor. He had two or three slight bayonet wounds, but there was not much the matter with him, and he was brought into camp, and carefully attended by a surgeon. His age was about fifty, and he had the appearance of being strong, muscular, and very dirty. He was summoned from his village to assist in this war, and has two sons under arms. He could say nothing about the force of the Moorish army, nor about anything else of importance. Poor wretches of this sort are led to the fight like so many sheep, understanding nothing of its causes, and knowing only that it is war against the Christian. This man had apparently been on short commons, judging from the voracity with which he devoured an enormous quantity of bread. He was kindly treated, and is now in hospital at Ceuta, in a room by himself. He is delighted at finding himself in safety, for he fully expected to be immediately butchered.

Amongst our Illustrations we give an Engraving of a Moorish soldier. The Moors are generally tall, agile men, of ferocious aspect, and their mode of coming on like so many howling savages is not calculated to encourage and give confidence to recruits who for the first time find themselves in action. Most of those whose dead bodies have been found are men of mature age, seemingly forty years old, or even more. They are usually in a filthy condition, and few of them have



MOORISH SOLDIER.

anything on but their haick. They wear pouches slung over one shoulder by a strap. In these they keep their powder loose. Loading must be a long process with them, and if all their guns are of the same kind as those that have been picked up, with flint locks of an antiquity

of construction that entitles them to a place in a museum of old arms, they must speedily become unserviceable in wet weather.

Amongst our other Sketches are characteristic Engravings of a Spanish Army Chaplain in his campaigning dress, and a Sapper at work on the road now being made between Ceuta and Tetuan.

ANCIENT MANTELPiece IN THE SESSIONS HOUSE CLERKENWELL-GREEN.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great changes which have been made during the last few years in the once rural parish of Islington, there still remains much to interest the antiquary. Amongst other things we may mention the gateway and crypt of the once magnificent Hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. There are also houses of former note, such as the residence of Bishop Burnet in St. John's-square, and that of Izaak Walton on the south side of Clerkenwell-green—now green no longer, but covered with a good crop of paving-stones instead of vegetation. Some of the buildings round about are, however, older than the days of Queen Elizabeth, and formed the outskirts of the metropolis in her time. In St. James's Church are some curious monuments and remains of the edifice which formerly stood on this site, and in other parts will be found other matters which will fully repay the trouble of investigation.

The present Sessions House, which presents a conspicuous but very unsightly object, bears no earlier date than 1782. It has now become so inadequate for the purposes required by the vast increase of the neighbourhood that it will shortly be removed in order to give place to a building much more convenient and of better design. Although the external appearance of the present edifice does not promise to the antiquary anything of great interest, yet in the interior is to be found the very characteristic example of domestic decoration shown in the Engraving. It has been carefully removed and placed in its present position from an older sessions house known as Hickes's Hall. The following inscription, carved on the mantelpiece, enlightens us as to the history of the latter place:—

Sir Baptist Hickes, of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, Knight, one of the Justices of the Peace of this county of Middlesex, out of his worthy disposition and at his own proper charge, bought this Session-house, in the year of our Lord God 1612, and gave it to the Justices of the Peace of this Court and their successors for a Sessions House for ever. 1618.

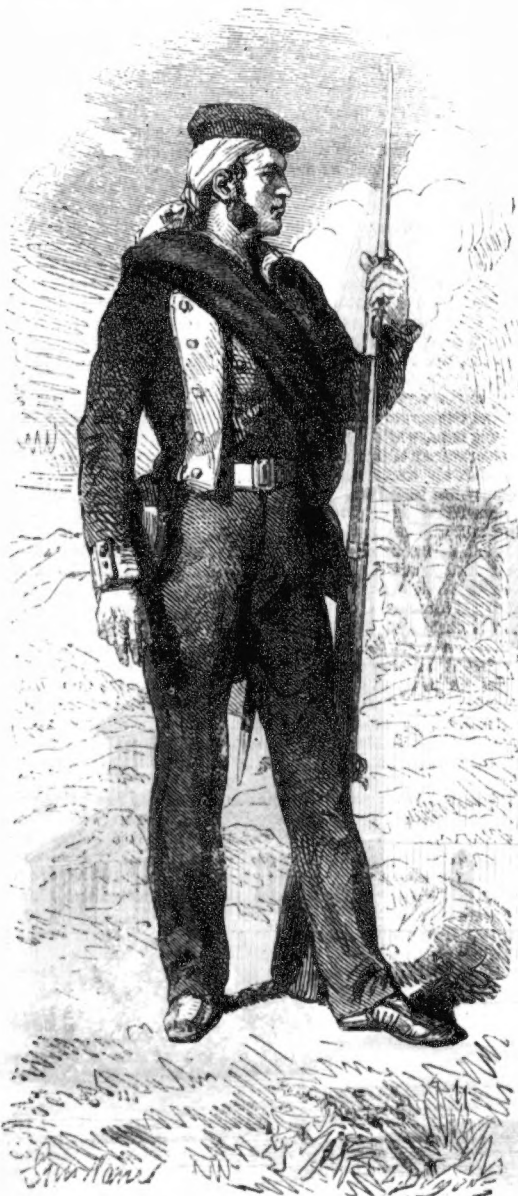
Below the above is another inscription—

On the erection of the present Sessions House—Anno Domini 1782—this ancient Chimney Front (a part of the old Hickes's Hall) was placed in its present position.

Leaving this interesting fragment of old London, we were shown, in an upper apartment, a full-length portrait (said to be by Van Dyke) of Sir Baptist Hickes himself which was discovered cracked and crumpled up in a lumber-room in Hickes's Hall. This has been restored, and is a very good and characteristic picture. In the same room are portraits by Gainsborough, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Phillips, &c. On the mileposts still remaining on the various turnpike-roads the distance is mentioned, in some instances, so many miles to Charing-cross, on others to Hyde Park-corner, Holborn-bars, Bishopsgate, the Bank, Post Office, and Hickes's Hall, showing the place to have been one of some importance. Many persons having doubted that Hickes's Hall ever existed, we would invite those curious in such matters to wander from the Sessions House to St. John's-lane, where, in addition to the evidence we have given of the reality of Sir Baptist Hickes and his hall, will be found an inscription in front of a house stating that at a certain distance Hickes's Hall formerly stood.

The mantelpiece engraved is a fine example of the carved work of the period, and no doubt the same good taste which caused its removal from the last building to the present will cause its careful preservation in the one which is shortly to be raised.

While mentioning this neighbourhood, so much associated with the clerks' mysteries and other ceremonials of former times, we may as well draw attention to the fact, that the inscription which was placed a



SPANISH ARMED CONVICT.



PRIEST IN CAMPAIGN DRESS.



SAPPER OF SPANISH ARMY.

few years since to mark the site of the once-famous well of the clerks has been allowed to fall into sad neglect; and it is to be feared that, if proper notice is not taken, the signs of this ancient London landmark will disappear.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Engraving below represents the portable iron church and dwelling-house now on its way to British Columbia for the new Bishop of that diocese, who sailed from Southampton on November 17 of last year. It is capable of accommodating 700 persons, and is complete in every respect, with sittings, pulpit, reading-desk, first communion-table, vestry-bell, &c. The edifice consists of a framework of wood covered throughout with galvanised corrugated iron, and has a very neat and chaste appearance. Two workmen from the manufacturer's premises at Bow accompany the building to superintend its re-erection in Columbia.

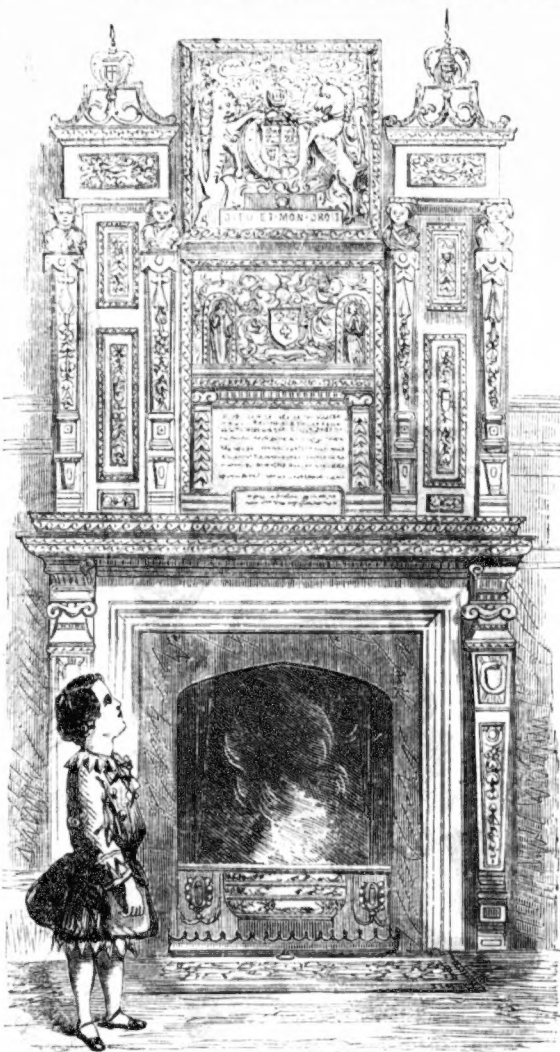
The day prior to leaving for his distant diocese the new Bishop preached a farewell sermon at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, in which he described the safety as well as the danger of a missionary life. In the afternoon a large meeting, specially called by the Lord Mayor, in aid of the work in British Columbia, at the requisition of many of the leading merchants in the city of London, was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House. The Bishop, who was present, gave an interesting sketch of the history of that colony, and an account, also, of the various classes of which its population is composed. He described the natives as being a more settled and hardy race than Red Indians generally are; and for this reason he expressed a strong hope that, if the influences of civilisation were brought to bear upon them, their extinction might be prevented. The Bishop of Oxford delivered a very fervid and eloquent speech, in which he advocated the introduction into the colonies, at their very beginning, of the full system of the Church of England; and delivered an impressive appeal on behalf of the Indians, towards whom, he said, our past policy had been fraught with cruelty and injustice. The Bishop of London and Governor Grey were among the succeeding speakers, and subscriptions poured in to the amount of more than a thousand pounds. It should be stated that Miss Burdett Coutts has endowed the bishopric with £25,000.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.

ANY attempt to keep a public secret in the country is acknowledged to be so futile, and the principle of keeping mechanical processes secret is acknowledged to be so needless in a country to which the superior manufacturing skill of its sons would be sure to give the victory in an industrial battle with the whole world, that there can no longer be any reason for withholding from public ken the secrets of the Armstrong gun. Secrets, indeed, they have long ceased to be.

Let us commence at the beginning, and suppose that the manufacture of 25-pounder guns is going forward. In one corner of the factory is a very long but narrow furnace, in which are placed, as fast as they are wanted, bars of the finest wrought iron, some two inches square, and forty feet or so in length. In the manufacture of the 100-pounder Armstrong gun bars of no less than ninety feet would be required. In front of this furnace is a roller, the diameter of which is equal to the rough-made tube of a 25-pounder when first rolled. Directly one bar is heated to a low white heat it is wound out through an aperture in the door of the furnace slowly and closely over the roller. When the whole bar is thus coiled up as close as possible the roller is turned on end, and the coil (termed a No. 1 coil) at once knocked off. In this state, and having much the appearance of a flattened corkscrew about three feet long, it is rolled away to a large furnace, where in ten minutes it is heated to a bright white heat, placed on one end in an iron cylindrical case under a steam-hammer, and flattened down and welded with tremendous blows till only about two feet six inches long. Three of these tubes make a complete 25-pounder gun.

As fast as the short lengths of tube are finished they are wheeled away into the turning-shop—an immense place where, though every one is busy, the light and quiet are a relief after the sombre glare and dreadful uproar of the foundry beyond. Here the short lengths of



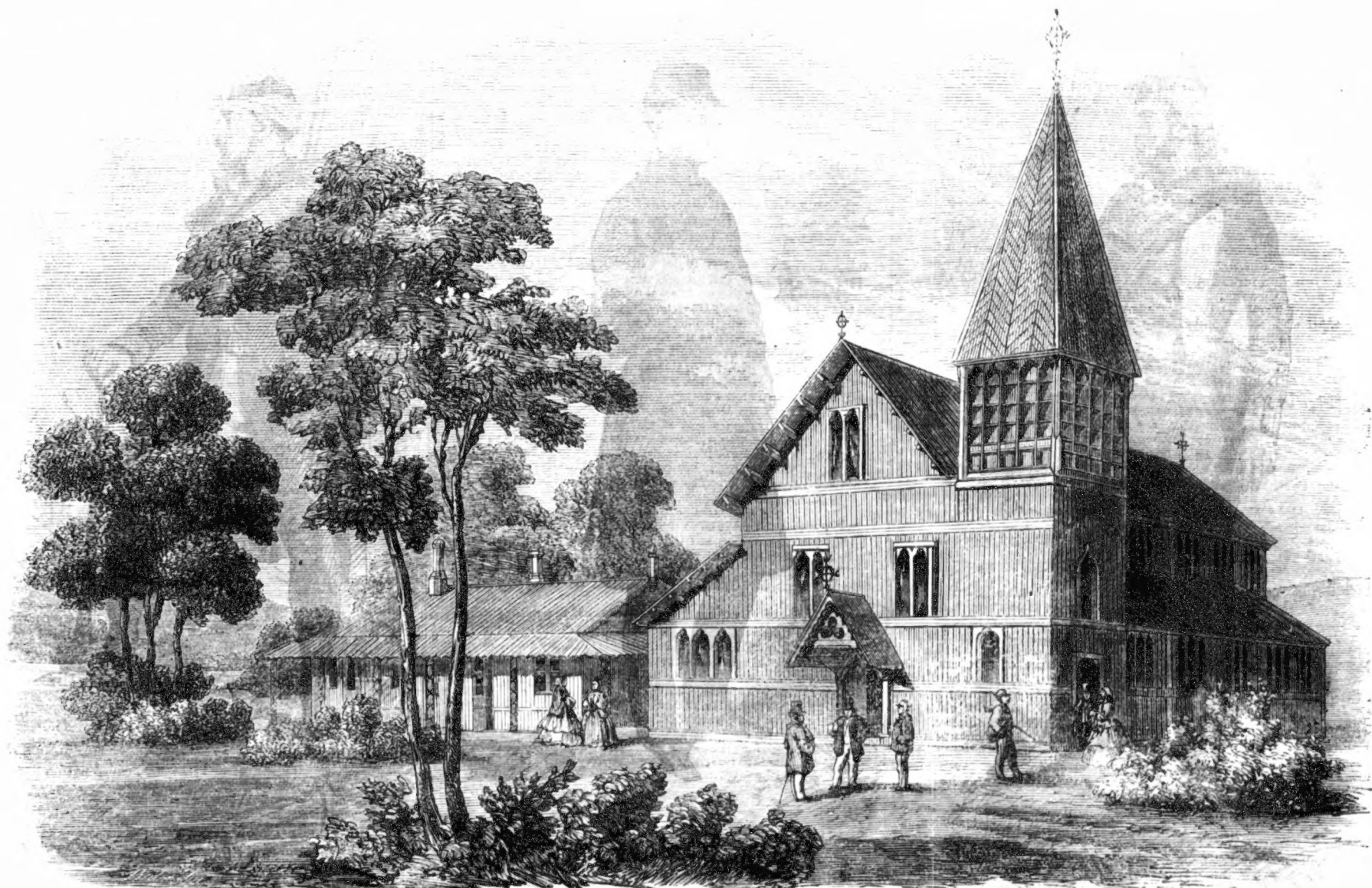
ANCIENT MANTELPIECE IN THE SESSIONS HOUSE, CLERKENWELL.

No. 1 coil are bored inside and turned on the outside to within one-tenth of an inch of their proper diameters, in order that the minutest flaw, if any should exist in the welding, may be discovered. When all is seen to be perfect they are again returned to the foundry, and two lengths of tube placed, with their ends touching, in a jet of flame from a blast furnace, where, when sufficiently heated, they are welded together by blows from the iron battering-ram we have already mentioned as worked by men against the furnace in so strange and rude a manner. Three No. 1 coils thus joined make the tube of the gun; but an immense amount of labour has still to be accomplished before it takes the field as the most perfect piece of ordnance the world has yet seen. Over the junction of the first and second tubes, near where the

trunnions come, a second coil or tube, which has been rolled, welded, turned, and finished in a precisely similar manner to the first, is placed on the tube while in a bright red heat, and so shrunk on. Over this again comes the third coil, a shorter, massive belt of forged iron, to which the trunnions are fixed; and while this is shrinking on the water-pipes we have alluded to pass a jet through the tube itself to prevent its heating. In this manner the tube of the gun is finished, but the breech has yet to be attached. In the first, second, and third coils we have here mentioned the fibre of the rolled iron is laid transversely round the gun, but with the breech piece, which has to bear the whole backward concussion of the explosion, such an arrangement of the fibre would yield to the first shot. The breech, therefore, is formed of several pieces of wrought iron, shaped like coarse wedges or the staves of a barrel, with the fibres of the iron running longitudinally to the gun, and all of which are welded and wedged together in one tubular mass under the steam hammer. This, like the No. 1, 2, and 3 coils, is similarly turned down, rough finished, and shrunk on to form the breech while red-hot. Outside this again are two double coils of wrought iron, rolled on with their fibres at right angles with that of the breech-piece underneath. In this way, then, having at the breech and trunnions a triple coat of rolled metal, the tube is finished, and looks like a long and very thin cannon from which the muzzle and breech has been cut off.

While in this state its outside is turned down to its precise size, and the whole gun given over to the measurers, who, with an exquisitely fine instrument, termed a micrometer, measure each part with mathematical accuracy. Any portion that deviates more than the 3000th part of an inch from its exact size is condemned, cut out, and replaced. In this state it for the first time leaves the forging-room, and passes to the finishing-shop, where turning-lathes, boring and rifling machines, with many others of eccentric forms and unknown uses, abound in all directions. Here the gun is first placed on end in the boring-machine, a very beautiful and powerful piece of mechanism, which bores down vertically into four guns at once. Each gun is bored twice, and each boring occupies no less than six hours. The first time the gun is bored out to within 1-1000th of an inch of its proper diameter; at the second turning it is finished. When the boring is ascertained to be perfect to within half a hair's breadth the rifling is begun forthwith. This is of course a very simple part of the operation, the gun or tube being merely laid horizontally in a turning-lathe, and the rifle grooves cut in it, one after another, in the course of about five hours. In the Armstrong gun there are forty close, fine grooves, each of a peculiar angular shape, about 1-8th of an inch deep, the pitch or turn of the rifling being slight, no more than one complete turn in 10 feet 6 inches. The next process is to cut a square hole or "slot," as it is called, in the upper side of the breech, corresponding to where the touchhole of an ordinary gun would be, and to turn a deep, fine-threaded screw in the open breech at the end of the gun, or, as we still continue to term it, the tube.

At this stage of the manufacture, if nothing had ever been explained to the visitor, he would see at a glance the whole principle of the gun, and when shown what is termed the "vent piece," would even be able to fit, load, and fire the piece with ease. The powerful hollow screw which fits into the breech at the back is worked backwards with most perfect ease and rapidity by a common weighted handle. Thus, when about to be fired the powder and conical shot are introduced into the breech of the gun through the hollow screw, and deposited in the chamber. Behind these the "vent-piece" of steel faced with copper is dropped in from the opening above, and thus forms the breech of the gun, which a single turn of the screw wedges up and keeps immovably in its place behind the charge. When fired the screw is turned back, the vent piece removed, the chamber of the gun sponged out through the hollow screw, the powder and the conical shot are again placed with the vent-piece behind them, the screw closed up, and the gun fired in a single minute. As a matter of course, the touchhole is through the vent-piece down into the chamber of the gun, with which it communicates by means of a common friction tube. The fitting of the vent-piece, in order to prevent all escape of the explosive force, is a matter on which almost the entire efficiency of the gun depends, and therefore it is regulated to a degree of nicety which seems almost useless, till the reason for such rigid exactness is known. All of them, therefore, are



PORTABLE IRON CHURCH AND DWELLING-HOUSE FOR THE BISHOP OF NEW COLUMBIA.

made alike, each vent-piece for each class of gun being precisely similar in form, size, and weight. Thus a vent-piece made for one 25 or 40 pounder will fit indiscriminately all other guns of the same calibre in the service.

In addition to the main features of the manufacture above described there are many little processes which the youthful gun has to go through before it is ready to be mounted on its carriage and set afloat upon the sea for the defence of its fatherland. So much trouble having been taken with the gun, a little more is not thought to be thrown away if devoted to its decoration. It is accordingly painted over with lime water and acid, allowed to oxidise slightly, and so assume a rich brown tint. The formidable beauty has then to be sighted, touched up in various ways, and proved. The operation of "sighting" for the long range is a far more delicate and important matter, for we need scarcely say how much of accurate firing depends on this. The common sight for ordinary short range is placed in a line from the back of the breech to above the muzzle. The long range is affixed on the right-hand side of the breech of the gun on the right trunnion and on the right-hand side of the muzzle—to counteract in some measure by this line of sighting the tendency which the gun has to throw its ball to the left of the mark. This deviation to the left, however, is common to rifled cannon of every kind which have the pitch of their screw turning in that direction, and vice versa. The sight is a perforated one, and of such extreme delicacy as to enable the most minute object to be covered at almost any distance. In fact, nothing which can be clearly seen is too small to be aimed at, and to be aimed at by the Armstrong gun is to be hit.

Up to the present time 113 12-pounder field guns have been completed at Woolwich; and in all 220 are more or less advanced towards completion. All of these are 12-pounders, but, as between Elswick and Woolwich a sufficient number of guns of this calibre has either been already manufactured or is nearly finished to rearm the whole of our field batteries, no more of this size are to be made, and both factories will in future concentrate their efforts on heavy, or at least much heavier, ordnance. Allowing for the delay consequent upon the heavy forging of the 25, 40, 70, and 100 pounder guns, such as are now soon to be begun, Woolwich alone will probably complete 1000 guns before next Christmas. From Sir William Armstrong's works at Elswick, in addition to a few heavy guns, two complete 12-pounder field batteries have been sent to China, with 21 12-pounder guns for boat service. In addition to this 40 12-pounder guns for the field batteries are ready for mounting. Two 40-pounder guns are being made per day; while the manufacture of the heavy ordnance has commenced with a 100-pounder, which is expected to obtain a range of six miles and a half. There is no doubt but that at a pinch Elswick and Woolwich could turn out forty completed guns each week.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 114. CHANGES.

Few changes of importance have been made in Westminster Palace and its neighbourhood since we were last here. That huge palace hotel which bids fair to become one of London's wonders is, owing to the "strike," still unfinished. One half of Westminster Bridge is completed, but not opened. An attack has, however, been made upon the houses on the north side of New Palace-yard, and we may expect soon to see a sufficient space cleared for the approach to the bridge. The unsightly hoarding opposite Dean's-yard is still standing. There is to be a memorial there some day to the old Westminsters who fell in the Crimea. The foundation is laid, and the granite column, it is said, lies completed at Aberdeen, but, somehow, cannot be got here. Victoria Tower is much the same as it was at the prorogation—not yet completed, nor, apparently, much advanced towards completion. Big Ben the second, which was cracked soon after the House broke up, is still silent. The question whether an attempt to mend it shall be made, or whether it must come down to be recast, awaits the decision of the new Commissioner of Works, whoever he may be. In the Palace, at the entrance to St. Stephen's Gallery, two new candelabra of imposing stature and form have been erected; and in the Lords' corridor another panel is filled in with a fresco. The subject is "The Parting of Lord William Russell with his Wife, Lady Rachel." The picture is an illustration of the following affecting passage in the Life of Lord William by Lord John Russell:—

Before his wife left him he took her by the hand and said, "This flesh you now feel in a few hours must be cold." He kissed her four or five times, and she so governed her sorrow as not to add by the sight of her distress to the pain of separation. Thus they parted, not with sobs and tears, but with a composed silence. The wife wishing to spare the feelings of the husband, and the husband of the wife, they both restrained the expression of a grief too great to be uttered.

The picture is by Cope, and is, to our mind, the best fresco in the corridors. There are no other changes. The House looks dingy; it sadly needs the upholsterer; but, with such heavy Army and Navy Estimates, all decoration was perforce postponed.

NEW MEMBERS.

Since the prorogation Mr. Wyld has been elected for Bodmin in the room of Dr. Mitchell, who accepted the Chilterns; Sir A. Buller for Devonport, vice Mr. Wilson, who is gone to India; Mr. Bernal Osborne for Liskeard, instead of Mr. Ralph Grey, who was appointed Commissioner of Customs; Mr. J. Somes in the room of Mr. Hoare, unseated on petition; Mr. D. C. Marjoribanks for Berwick, instead of Mr. Ralph Erle, who retired rather than wait to be ousted; Sir B. Leighton for South Salop, vice Mr. Windsor Clive, deceased; Sir James Ferguson for Ayrshire, in place of Lord James Stuart, deceased; Mr. H. S. Thompson for Whitby, instead of Mr. Robert Stephenson, deceased; Sir F. H. Goldsmid for Reading, vice Sir Henry Keating, now a Judge; and Mr. J. G. Blencowe for Lewes, who takes the place of Mr. Fitzroy, deceased. These are the new members, but there are several seats vacant—two at Gloucester, one at Wakefield, one at Norwich, one at Beverley, one at Scarborough, and one in Forfarshire. At Gloucester, it will be remembered, Messrs. Price and Monk were unseated, and at Wakefield Mr. Leatham; and, pending an inquiry by Royal Commission, the House declined to grant writs for these places. At Norwich Mr. Schneider was unseated for bribery, and the writ was suspended. At Beverley the like fate happened to Mr. Walters. Scarborough is vacated by Mr. Denison succeeding his father as Lord Londesborough, and Forfarshire by Lord Duncan succeeding his father as the Earl of Camperdown.

THE OPENING.

At two o'clock the House was summoned by Colonel Clifford, the new Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, to attend the House of Peers to hear her Majesty's "most gracious Speech." Colonel Clifford is a sad falling off from his stately and imposing predecessor; but, considering that this was his first appearance upon the boards, he got through his part very well. There was a very large attendance of members. The Parliament is young yet. Last Session the new legislators hardly had time to realise the great fact that they were really legislators. When the Parliament gets older, if a Parliament will ever grow old again, which is open to doubt, the attendance will be much thinner. The Treasury bench was badly represented. Lord Palmerston was there, and Mr. Milner Gibson, but no other Cabinet Minister. Lord Palmerston headed the procession, and marched with as much vigour and with as firm a tread, as far as we could perceive, as he did ten years ago. The noble Lord is in his seventy-sixth year (we love to chronicle from year to year his age)—nearly six years over three score years and ten; but there are no signs that his strength is labour and sorrow—not sorrow, certainly, for he is brisk, lively, and jocular, and seemingly quite ready to encounter the battling, and worry, and long hours of another Session. His Lordship trotted down to the House at his usual speed, and when the ceremony was over trotted back again, and in all probability prolonged his ride.

THE EVENING.

At four o'clock the House assembled, and by five most of the big wigs were present. The noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord

John Russell, walked in as grave, stately, and sedate as usual. His Lordship has suffered from a severe cold lately, and the pallor of his countenance would seem to indicate that he has hardly thrown it off. Mr. Gladstone was also early in his seat. The portraits of the right honourable gentleman which are seen in the shop windows, we are sorry to have to report, are no longer the *vera effigies* of the man. The features are the same, of course, in the main, but the lines of his face are deeper, and altogether he is getting to look much older than he did only a few years ago. But we need not wonder at this, for he has turned his first half century. And has he not lived every day of his life? not in the "fast" but in the right sense, struggling like a true warrior in the battle of life? Truly may it be said of him, if of any man, "He scorned delights and lived laborious days." But let us not be mistaken. There are no signs of failing powers in Gladstone; he is still vigorous, active, and ardent as ever, and, whatever occasion may arise during the Session, we have no doubt that he will be equal to it. Still we sometimes fear for him—fear lest he should

Fret the pigmy body to decay,
And o'er-inform the tenement of clay.

We could wish him no better fortune than that he should be compelled to ride side by side with his colleague Lord Palmerston every time his Lordship mounts. Sir Cornwall Lewis was also there—solid, stolid, imperturbable, and seemingly changeless. The Home Secretary must have had an anxious time of it when that Smethurst business was before him; but it could not have been in better hands. And Sidney Herbert and Sir Charles Wood, and Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Cardwell and Villiers were all there—a formidable array. Sir George Grey was absent; he is still unwell. The Opposition bench was but thinly attended. Disraeli we saw, and Sir John Pakington and Lord John Manners, but nobody else of note. Disraeli made a long speech, but it was not effective—wearisome rather, and thought by even his friends to be ill-timed. The right honourable gentleman was hoarse, and otherwise ill at ease, as we thought. Sir James Graham early entered the House. He looks as solid and compact as ever, and is as brown as if he had but just returned from a sea trip. He has vacated his seat below the gangway for Mr. Bright, and has gone one bench higher and above the gangway. Roebuck has apparently taken a fresh lease of health. For many years we have never seen him look so well. The honourable member has, moreover, doffed that loose-hanging coat in which he had so long delighted, and has come out in a black surtout. And, while we are speaking of dress, we may as well notice that Lord Hotham, who used to sport an old-fashioned blue dress-coat with bright buttons, has now adopted a light green cutaway, with bright buttons embossed.

MOVER OF THE ADDRESS.

It is usual to have a county member to move the address to the Queen, and a member for some important manufacturing borough to second it. Thus the landlords and the manufacturers are both complimented, but land has the precedence. On Tuesday the address was moved by Mr. St. Aubyn, the member for West Cornwall. Mr. St. Aubyn is about thirty years old. He came into Parliament in 1857. He succeeded Mr. Michael Williams, the wealthy miner, who began life with nothing, or next to nothing, and died as rich as Croesus. He was one of the new men of Cornwall who, whilst the old families scratch the surface of the earth, have dug into it, and literally coined money. The St. Aubyns are not so wealthy, but of very ancient lineage—date, indeed, far earlier than the Norman Conquest, although that was the period when they made their first appearance in England. They are "the St. Aubyns of Clowance;" but Mr. St. Aubyn, our member, owns and lives at St. Michael's Mount, where an ancestor some centuries ago established a residence "for the purpose," as the Cornish historian has it, "of melancholy retirement." Mr. St. Aubyn appeared in the House in the uniform of a Captain of the Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia. His speech was considered to be a success.

THE SECONDER

was Lord Henley, the member for the borough of Northampton—noted for the manufacture of boots and shoes. His Lordship is colleague of Charles Gilpin, and succeeded Mr. Vernon Smith when it pleased her Majesty or her Majesty's Government to soothe the wounded feelings of that gentleman by making him a peer. Lord Henley is an Irish peer—Baron Henley of Chardstock. His mother was the daughter of the first Sir Robert Peel; Sir Robert Peel the second, the great Minister, was therefore his Lordship's uncle. He is also further connected with the Peel family by marriage, for his wife is daughter of the Rev. John Peel, Dean of Worcester, and niece of the late Baronet. Lord Henley was born in 1825.

Lord Henley has powerful connections, and may attain to a junior Lordship or something of that sort if he wants it—"Sic sit prudentia" ("If there be prudence"), as the family motto says; but it is clear from his speech on Tuesday that he must not talk, for no profit nor honour can result from talking; it is not his Lordship's gift.

NATIONAL MASQUERADE.—SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

And so the national masquerade has once more begun. Her Majesty opened it in due form on Tuesday last. It may shock some of your readers, this word masquerade, but, on consideration, they will see that it is not a misnomer. Her Majesty herself, with all reverence be it spoken, was a masquer, and her speech a masque. It was called her Majesty's Speech, but this we know is a State fiction. This speech was concocted by her Majesty's Government, and, after much careful consideration, pruning, strengthening here and softening there, was adopted, and handed to her Majesty as the Royal Speech. Nor was it really the speech of the Cabinet, perhaps, if we were nicely to inquire into the matter; for, if we look at it, this Cabinet is a most heterogeneous body, and if every member had insisted upon speaking his mind in the speech it must have been a curious compound of contradictions. Hence the speech was not the Queen's speech, nor the Cabinet's speech exactly, but a compromise—a sort of give-and-take speech. Something was put in in deference to A, something omitted in deference to B; and, further, the document was framed, not exactly as the expression of the opinions of the framers, but cautiously and politically, with a view to the assembly to which it was to be delivered and to the people at large. In short, the speech was a mask, or rather, perhaps, one of those half-masks which partly conceal and partly reveal the features of the wearer, and it really must be so if government is to be carried on. The Ministry is a compromise, and the speech must be a compromise also. My Lord Palmerston must give and take, My Lord John must take and give; Mr. Gladstone must consent to forget for the nonce some of his predilections, Mr. Gibson must be content to hold in abeyance some of his.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

And in the House it is the same. All officials there of course must wear the mask. This is understood. It is a *stricte quod non*, and especially among the officials of the underling sort, such as junior Lords, Under-Secretaries, and the like. All these, it is well known, are drilled to military exactness. They must come when they are called, speak when they are bidden, and hold their tongues when they are not. The higher officials have somewhat more latitude, but not much. The rule is uniformity; dissent is a rare exception. The law is that every Government official must come and go, and speak or be silent, as he is bidden. He may be travelling, or at a party, or in bed, but if an emergency arise, and a summons come, he must obey. This is that party government so much eulogised by Disraeli and Lord John Russell; and we are not finding fault with it—we are only describing.

LAWYERS.

Nor is masking in the House confined to the Government. These lawyers, for example, why are they here? Do they appear in their true character, or are they masked? Masked, for the most part, certainly, and everybody knows it. As a rule we should say that every practising barrister enters the House with a different object in view to those which he professes to have. The professed object is what we know, "anxiety for the country's good," &c. His real object is to rise. The House is his ladder by which he hopes to mount to fame and fortune. A Solicitor

or Attorney Generalship, a seat on the Bench or even the Woolsack itself; and something of this sort he will get—most lawyers do get something in the long run—and if this something be of a permanent character they take off their masks, make their bow to their constituents, and retire to the *otium cum dignitate* which they have "fairly earned."

PRIVATE MEMBERS.

And it would be easy to show that many of the private members, if not most of them, are masquers also. But this is too large a subject for us to enter into now. Suffice it to say that every man who comes to the House impelled by motives other than those which he shows is masked. Let the reader ponder this, and then say whether we are not right in describing the Parliamentary performance just begun as a MASQUERADE.

Imperial Parliament.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

THE second Session of the sixth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened on Tuesday amidst all those circumstances of ceremony which befit the annual celebration of those birthdays of our Constitution.

The interest seemed as keen and as lively as ever, even out of doors, where the streets were muddy and the weather certainly not that popularly known as "Queen's weather." There was the usual crowd inside the new Palace waiting admission to the House of Lords at twelve o'clock, and displaying in their mildest forms those subdued tokens of animation which pass for eagerness and curiosity in patrician classes. Five minutes after the opening of the doors all the seats on the Ministerial side of the House were crowded by rows of magnificently-dressed ladies, while on the Opposition side some five or six "were thinly scattered to make up a show." The cause of this difference, however, arose from no lack of zeal among the fair supporters of the Opposition, but from the simple fact that those on the Ministerial side are not peeresses, but ladies who have received tickets to view the ceremony, and who by being in their places the instant the doors are open show their anxiety to be present at as much as they possibly can.

From twelve till one o'clock the arrivals are quick and numerous, and the body of the House gradually assumes that wonderful parterre-like aspect, so glowing and so varied in its thousand tints, that bright mixture of colours which everybody speaks of though no one can describe. Not an opening of Parliament passes without the chronicle of events having to mark some changes in the accustomed state of things, and Tuesday proved no exception to the rule. As the ladies sat closer and closer together, first six, then seven, then eight, and at last nine, upon a moderate bench, a great light flashed upon all beholders, and they saw that the reign of ermine was over—the literal and metaphorical iron despotism of fashion was broken at last.

One o'clock came, and not a single peer was present. Chief Baron Pollock, indeed, entered an appearance, but, evidently demurring to his isolated position, withdrew after a few minutes. During this interval the rain-clouds so obscured the light that it was difficult to distinguish faces across the House, and it seemed not improbable that the opening ceremonial might for the first time take place by lamplight. A few minutes after one o'clock comes the Queen's most ancient Sergeant, who seats himself in a remote corner of the Judges' bench, and almost obscured under a massive wig, remains solitary as the sage bird of Minerva.

A few minutes after one o'clock and two or three of those "distinguished Orientals" who have got to be considered as among the "properties" on these State occasions make their customary appearance, exactly at the same time and in the same place. Their arrival, of course, creates no small sensation, almost amounting to sorrowful amazement among their fair neighbours as they gaze on their Kinob scarfs, bright Cashmere shawls, and glittering stuffs, rich with "barbaric gold and gems."

By-and-by other celebrities crowd upon the scene. The House fills more rapidly, and the doors of the Prince's Chamber are wide open, through which are caught glimpses of Life Guardsmen, Peers, Ambassadors, and Judges in brilliant groups. These drop in by twos and threes—the Judges conversing in low tones, with their heads together, as they sit in an ominous group of thirteen in front of the Lord Chancellor.

At ten minutes past two o'clock the sound of trumpets is heard, an usher enters in a great hurry and utters a few words which have a magical effect on all present, for the peers rise, and with an immense rustling of silks and satins the ladies follow the example, and at a signal remove their shawls and opera-cloaks; scarcely is this hurried operation over, which, as may readily be imagined, involves an immense amount of subsequent arrangement of ruffled toilets, ere the doors of the House open, and their Royal Highnesses Princesses Alice and Helena enter, the former in a rich blue dress with rich white lace over, the latter in a simple white dress. Both take their seats on the woolsack facing the throne, and with their backs to all others in the House. The Duke of Cambridge crosses to them, and remains in conversation, while the rest of the House sits mute, gazing all upon that rich, uncomfortable, and strictly Gothic throne, with its straight, hard back and very angular arms, which, if appearances are to be trusted, would seem to indicate that the uneasiness is not always reserved for "the head that wears a crown."

Precisely at a quarter past two the doors are again thrown open, the House rises, and, amid a long flourish of trumpets, the procession preceding her Majesty enters the House. The Heralds are first, bowing stiffly in their awkward gorgeous tabards as they pass the Princesses, the King-at-Arms carrying his loyalty so far as to bow alternately to them and the empty throne. Then come Earl Granville, with the Sword of State; the Marquis of Winchester, with the Cap of Maintenance; the Marquis of Salisbury, with the Crown; the Duke of Norfolk, with his bâton as Hereditary Earl Marshal; the Lord Chancellor, with the Great Seals. Her Majesty was superbly robed in silver tissue, with a train of crimson velvet lined with ermine. A magnificent stomacher of diamonds completely concealed the front of the dress, and on her head was the high massive demi-crown of brilliants usually worn on these occasions. Prince Albert, in the uniform of a Field Marshal, sits on the left of the throne.

Her Majesty having requested their Lordships to be seated, the Courtiers were forthwith summoned. The interval which elapsed was passed in solemn silence—the Queen, contrary to her custom, not speaking to any of the high personages who stood around her, the "faithful Commons," being selected by ballot, not now, as formerly, rushing in like the gods in the gallery on Boxing Night; on the contrary, they come steadily up to the bar, the Speaker leading, and on his right Lord Palmerston. Just, however, as the Speech was begun there was a good deal of noise, which occasioned a general "hushing," and brought the Queen almost to a pause; but after this the most rigid silence prevailed.

Her Majesty read as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with great satisfaction that I again meet you in Parliament, and have recourse to your assistance and advice.

My relations with foreign Powers continue to be on a friendly and satisfactory footing.

At the close of the last Session I informed you that overtures had been made to me to ascertain whether, if a Conference should be held by the great Powers of Europe, for the purpose of settling arrangements connected with the present state and future condition of Italy, a Plenipotentiary would be sent by me to assist at such a Conference. I have since received a formal invitation from the Emperor of Austria and from the Emperor of the French to send a Plenipotentiary to a Congress to consist of the representatives of the eight Powers who were parties to the Treaty of Vienna of 1814, the objects of such Congress being stated to be, to receive

communication of the treaties concluded at Zurich; and to deliberate, associating with the above-mentioned Powers the Courts of Rome, of Sardinia, and of the Two Sicilies, on the means best adapted for the pacification of Italy, and for placing its prosperity on a solid and durable basis.

Desirous, at all times, to concur in proceedings having for their object the maintenance of peace, I accepted the invitation, but, at the same time, I made known that in such a Congress I should steadfastly maintain the principle that no external force should be employed to impose upon the people of Italy any particular Government or Constitution.

Circumstances have arisen which have led to a postponement of the Congress, without any day having been fixed for its meeting; but, whether in Congress or in separate negotiation, I shall endeavour to obtain for the people of Italy freedom from foreign interference by force of arms in their internal concerns, and I trust that the affairs of the Italian peninsula may be peacefully and satisfactorily settled. Papers on this subject will soon be laid before you.

I am in communication with the Emperor of the French with a view to extend the commercial intercourse between the two countries, and thus to draw still closer the bonds of friendly alliance between them.

A dispute having arisen between Spain and Morocco, I endeavoured, by friendly means, to prevent a rupture; but, I regret to say, without success. I will direct papers on this subject to be laid before you.

My Plenipotentiary and the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French having, in obedience to their instructions, proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho River in order to repair to Peking to exchange in that city the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, in pursuance of the 56th article of that treaty, their further progress was opposed by force, and a conflict took place between the Chinese forts at the mouth of the river and the naval forces by which the Plenipotentiaries were escorted. The allied forces displayed on this occasion their usual bravery, but, after sustaining a severe loss, were compelled to retire. I am preparing, in concert and co-operation with the Emperor of the French, an expedition intended to obtain redress and a fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

It will be gratifying to me if the prompt acquiescence of the Emperor of China in the moderate demands which will be made by the Plenipotentiaries shall obviate the necessity for the employment of force. I have directed that papers on this subject shall be laid before you.

An unauthorised proceeding by an officer of the United States in regard to the Island of San Juan, between Vancouver's Island and the mainland, might have led to a serious collision between my forces and those of the United States. Such collision, however, has been prevented by the judicious forbearance of my naval and civil officers on the spot, and by the equitable and conciliatory provisional arrangement proposed on this matter by the Government of the United States. I trust that the question of boundary out of which this affair has arisen may be amicably settled in a manner conformable with the just rights of the two countries, as defined by the first article of the Treaty of 1846.

The last embers of disturbance in my East Indian dominions have been extinguished. My Viceroy has made a peaceful progress through the districts which had been the principal scene of the disorder, and, by a judicious combination of firmness and generosity, my authority has been everywhere solidly and, I trust, permanently established. I have received from my Viceroy the most gratifying accounts of the loyalty of my Indian subjects, and of the good feeling evinced by the native chiefs and the great landowners of the country. The attention of the Government in India has been directed to the development of the internal resources of the country; and I am glad to inform you that an improvement has taken place in its financial prospects.

I have concluded a treaty with the Tycoon of Japan, and a treaty regarding boundaries with the Republic of Guatemala. I have directed that these treaties shall be laid before you.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with a view to place the military and naval services, and the defences of the country, upon an efficient footing.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the public revenue is in a satisfactory condition.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have accepted, with gratification and pride, the extensive offers of voluntary service which I have received from my subjects. This manifestation of public spirit has added an important element to our system of national defence.

Measures will be laid before you for amending the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, and for placing that representation upon a broader and firmer basis.

I earnestly recommend you to resume your labours for the improvement of our jurisprudence, and particularly in regard to bankruptcy, the transfer of land, the consolidation of the statutes, and such a further fusion of law and equity as may be necessary to ensure that, in every suit, the rights of the parties may be satisfactorily determined by the Court in which the suit is commenced.

I am deeply gratified to observe that the great interests of the country are generally in a sound and thriving condition; that pauperism and crime have diminished; and that throughout the whole of my empire, both in the United Kingdom and in my colonies and possessions beyond sea, there reigns a spirit of loyalty, of contentment, of order, and of obedience to the law.

With heartfelt gratitude to the Almighty Ruler of nations for these inestimable blessings, I fervently pray that His beneficent power may guide your deliberations for the advancement and consolidation of the welfare and happiness of my people.

The instant the Speech was done, the Royal procession quitted the building in the same order in which it entered, and the bright assemblage broke up, every one seeming in a hurry to get away as fast as possible, and leave the Session of 1860 to its long list of work.

Their Lordships reassembled at five o'clock, at which hour the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack. Among the occupants of the Ministerial benches present at the commencement of the business were Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl De Grey and Ripon, Earl Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Montagu, and others; while the Earl of Derby, on the Opposition benches, was supported by the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Colchester, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord Chelmsford. Lord Brougham, in apparently vigorous health, occupied his usual seat near the woolsack.

THE ADDRESS.

The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's Speech to the House, and the debate commenced.

Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Truro respectively moved and seconded the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Earl Grey rejoiced that her Majesty was able to lay so satisfactory an account of the foreign and domestic relations of the country before Parliament, and viewed with the greatest satisfaction the paragraph on Italian affairs. The policy therein enunciated assured the nation that the British Government would be no party to parceling out Italy in order to forward the interests of other countries, but would maintain the right of the Italians to choose their own Government, by which means a powerful and free State would be established in Italy, calculated to promote the general welfare of Europe. He could not, however, express the same satisfaction at that part of the Royal Speech which related to the recent commercial treaty between this country and France. No one could wish more strongly than himself to see the commercial intercourse of the two countries increased, but he feared that the present experiment would prove a retrogression in our financial policy. At the present time, when our financial condition was likely to be one of some difficulty, he condemned the reduction of duties on French products for the purpose of obtaining a commercial treaty from France. In regard to China he thought the whole question ought to have been brought before Parliament before the fitting out of any expedition, in order that improper expenditure might have been avoided, and an impolitic and unjust

war prevented. He questioned whether we had been justified in forcing our way up the Peiho, and whether war with China would place our interests in that country in a better position. These matters ought to have been brought before Parliament, and, to prevent so pernicious a practice being drawn into a precedent, he should move to add to the paragraph relating to Chinese affairs an amendment embodying his opinions.

The Duke of Newcastle thought that, when the circumstances of the commercial treaty with France were known, the House would be prepared to support her Majesty's Government. To extend the commerce between two powerful countries was the best way to cement peace, since commerce bound not Kings and Governments alone, but, when Kings and Governments had passed away, still linked the nations together. As to the amendment on the China question, we were not about to commence hostilities with a country with which we were previously at peace. The fact was, we had not been at peace with China for the last two years; for, although a treaty had been drawn up, it was not ratified, and peace could not be said to be concluded before the ratification of the treaty. He could not agree that we had no right to go up the Peiho; it was not only the way, but the only highway; and he pointed to the Russian treaty, which had reserved this very route for the Russians whenever they might choose to avail themselves of it; and we, by the favoured-nation clause, undoubtedly might claim the same right. He repudiated the idea that the honour of the country was to be made subservient to the interests of the tea trade, and concluded by asserting that the practice of Parliament as laid down by Lord Grey was not an established rule; but that, even if it were, it had not been violated, as peace had not been concluded by China.

The Marquis of Normansby thought it would be better to postpone the discussion on Chinese affairs until the papers on the subject were before the House. After a few remarks upon the present state of feeling among the French manufacturers on the contemplated abolition of protection, he entered at great length into the Italian question, and, while expressing a wish that the Princes of Central Italy might not be reimposed on their subjects by force, he considered that if force were not to be permitted on one side it ought not to be countenanced on the other.

Lord Brougham reviewed the events in Italy during the last year, expressing his opinion that the Italians should be allowed to work out their own freedom, without the interference of foreigners—French, Sardinian, or Austrian. Adverting to the commercial treaty between France and this country, he combated the opinions current in Paris that the treaty was prejudicial to France and profitable to England; and asserted that the contrary would, without doubt, be the case. With this doubtful state of feeling in France, and in the unsettled state of affairs all over the world, we ought not to pause in our armaments, but continue to make such preparations as would render invasion impossible.

The Earl of Derby thought the treaty with Japan and Guatemala deserved more notice than had yet been given them in the course of the debate; or, if not these, certainly the San Juan affair, in which our officers had exercised such sound discretion. He also expected to have heard more complimentary mention of Reform; but the only remark on that subject had fallen from Lord Brougham, who said that in an extensive district containing reforming elements he had been unable to find a single person who cared a farthing about it. With the exception of some little ebullition of Irish feeling here and there, he congratulated the House on the happy domestic condition of the country; and dwelt with satisfaction upon the suppression of the Indian mutiny. His Lordship then passed on to those three important subjects—the commercial treaty between France and England, the war with China, and the Congress and the separate negotiations. In reviewing the recent commercial arrangement, he did not think it a matter for congratulation, and pointed out the inequality of the advantages, as being immediate to France but prospective to England; and, moreover, that while the articles admitted into France were of vital importance to her for warlike purposes, the articles taken by this country were of a totally different nature. The present time, when the defences of the country were absorbing so much money, was most inapt for reducing the revenue and binding the country by a treaty from which it could not withdraw. Why, too, were the wine duties to be mitigated, and the duty on malt and hops left untouched? War duties were still levied on tea and sugar, and he could not understand how, without inconsistency, the Government could take off the one and retain the other. He deferred discussing the question, raised by Lord Grey, as to the Chinese war to a future time, but availed himself of the occasion to speak in the highest terms of the officers and men who had made the attack. In reply to the Duke of Newcastle, he observed that, if we were at war with China, the Chinese were justified in attacking us, and if at peace we had no right to force our way up the Peiho. His Lordship then addressed himself to the affairs of Italy and the Congress, asking under what circumstances the Government had determined to join the Congress. Various rumours as to the joint action of France and England in Italy had been afloat for some time, and he wished to elicit a declaration on this point from her Majesty's Government. He repudiated the notion of a separate treaty with France, and strongly insisted on the dangers which would ensue from such a course. He would not enter into a discussion upon the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope, which was not a question for a Protestant country. This country looked upon the Sovereign Pontiff in the same light as they looked upon any other Sovereign, and would treat him in the same way, so that if his country or his Government were overthrown we should not interfere; but this must be done by the free will of the Italian people, and not by foreign influence or aid. In connection with this part of his argument he asked why, when all Austrian troops were withdrawn, were Rome and Milan still occupied by the French? He strongly objected to England joining a Congress at all. If, however, that should be found necessary, he protested against any Congress which should bind this country to active interference or acquiescence in the policy laid down by the majority of the Powers assembled, and insisted that Government should clearly understand for what objects they entered into the Congress, and how far they were to be made parties to its decisions.

Earl Granville said that Lord Canning's present policy in Oude, which Lord Derby had praised, was identical with the policy of the despatch which had been condemned on a previous occasion by the Earl. He could not agree with the opinions of Lord Derby on the commercial treaty between this country and France; they were only his Lordship's old Protectionist opinions put forward in a new form. The removal of all artificial obstructions to commerce would be for the benefit of both countries, and was calculated to strengthen the desire for continued peace between them. As to the Congress and the relations of this country with France, her Majesty's Government was free from any engagement, pledge, or guarantee of any nature whatever. He explained the reasons which influenced the Government in agreeing to enter the Congress, and pointed out what, in his view, would have been the consequences had it refused to do so. In regard to the future policy of the country, it had been sufficiently laid down in the language of the Speech, which declared non-interference was the course to be adopted. He regretted to see a tendency in this country to treat the sovereignty of the Pope as a religious question. Her Majesty's Government had decided to look upon it in a political light only. An eloquent panegyric on the late Lord Macaulay as one of the members of their Lordships' House was introduced by Lord Granville in conclusion.

The amendment was negatived, the Address agreed to, and their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Commons the Address was moved by Mr. St. Aubyn (member for West Cornwall), who briefly passed in review, as customary, the principal topics adverted to in the Speech from the Throne. He expressed a hope that the influence of the Government would be exerted for securing to the Italian people the benefits of freedom and good government; that the necessity for actual hostilities with China would be averted; and, with respect to domestic affairs, that a bill for the reform of the representation would become the law of the land before the expiration of the present Session.

The motion was seconded by Lord Henley, who supplied one topic of congratulation which had been omitted, he said, by Mr. St. Aubyn—namely, that the affairs of the country were committed to a Government in whose hands they gladly saw them.

Mr. Disraeli took notice of the attempt made by Lord Henley to raise a question of confidence. He did not intend, he observed, to move an amendment to the Address; but there were topics of much importance referred to in the Royal Speech which required explanation. The prospect of increased commercial relations with France was a subject of congratulation; nevertheless, the nature of the commercial treaty required some explanation, and he was not aware of the mode in which the attention of Parliament was to be called to it. The principle of reciprocity was rejected by our commercial system; and what France undertook to do in 1861 might be done without any treaty whatever. Another subject which demanded explanation was the condition of Italy, and the relations of our Government with that country. There was so much ambiguity in the Royal Speech on this subject that he felt it his duty to ask some explanation of what had occurred since the frigate, and what were the engagements into which her Majesty had been advised to enter? If the present Government had diverged from the policy of non-interference, they must offer grave reasons for so doing. He wanted to know, therefore, why in August Lord J. Russell had (as he learned from a foreign source) made overtures to the French Government to enter into a special agreement for the settlement of the affairs of Italy? What was the character of those overtures? What was the nature of the agreement? It appeared that a proposition had been made for an alliance offensive and defensive between France and England to make interference by any Power in the affairs of Italy a *casus belli*, which might involve this country in serious political complications. He wanted to know what was the object of the

Congress, which, if we entered into it, might lead us into embarrassing relations. The conclusion to which he had come was that the less we meddled with the affairs of Italy the better. A country in the present state of Italy was far beyond the management and settlement of Courts, Cabinets, and Congresses; the problem could only be solved by the will of the population, though this country might do good by laying down principles of sound policy.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to these inquiries, said that although, as a general principle, it was not desirable that this country should enter into conventions regarding tariffs, peculiar circumstances prevented our obtaining from the French Government a security for future arrangements unless the transaction assumed the character of a convention, the stipulations of her Majesty being conditional on their receiving the assent of Parliament. Although he protested against the Government being called upon to answer interrogatories founded upon anonymous telegrams, he declared that the statement regarding the special agreement referred to by Mr. Disraeli was totally unfounded; that the Government was entirely free from any agreement with any foreign nation as to the affairs of Italy. The principle which our Government asserted, and upon which they would enter into the Congress, was that the people of Italy should be left to settle their own affairs, and the Government had taken pains to make this known.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Mr. St. Aubyn brought up the report upon the Address.

Sir H. Willoughby lamented the prosecution of hostilities with the Chinese empire, and that the Address did not contain an expression of regret at these hostilities, instead of a constructive approbation of an expedition the cost of which would derange our finances.

After a few remarks by Admiral Wollcott upon the action on the Peiho, Sir J. Parkinson said he was glad that the heroic conduct of Admiral Hope in that affair had at length been recognised; but he regarded the state of our relations with China with the greatest anxiety.

Mr. Hatfield concurred with Sir H. Willoughby in protesting against hostilities with China.

Sir M. Seymour, from his own experience and knowledge, could not understand how any approach could be made to that Power unaccompanied by an armed force.

Other topics in the Address were briefly adverted to by Mr. Slaney and Lord Fermoy, who added an infusion of Irish topics, complaining that the Government had not done anything to encourage the moderate party in Ireland.

Mr. Cardwell replied to Lord Fermoy, vindicating the Government from the charge of neglecting the moderate party in Ireland, and appealing to their declarations on the subject of mixed education, the principle of which they were determined to support.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald protested against the commercial treaty with France, which seemed to him a most objectionable measure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, as the treaty had not been laid upon the table, it would have been better if Mr. Fitzgerald had reserved his sweeping denunciation of the measure until the House knew what were its nature and stipulations. He (Mr. Gladstone) should defer his vindication of the treaty until Parliament had the means of fully discussing it, when he should be prepared to defend it upon the principles of free trade, as well as with reference to revenue. The objection that there was a latent political intention in the treaty he met by a declaration on the part of the Government that, in their opinion, there could not be too close an understanding between the two countries.

After some observations by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Horsman, Mr. J. Ewart, Sir De L. Evans, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. James, and Mr. J. Locke continued the discussion, which turned chiefly upon the China question and that of Reform.

Lord Palmerston observed, in reply to Mr. Horsman, that in the distribution of the public business the Government had taken the course which they thought best suited to bring the deliberations of the House to a satisfactory result. With regard to China we were, he said, in the same situation as before Lord Elgin negotiated the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

The Address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE OFFICERS IN INDIA.

The Lord Chancellor informed the House that he had received letters, through Lord Canning, from the General Officers in India to whom he had conveyed the thanks of the House for their services in India. They expressed the great gratification they felt at the honour paid to them by the House. The documents were laid upon the table.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Earl of St. Germans, as Lord Steward, read her Majesty's answer to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill to amend the proceedings of the Court of Chancery in connection with the Masters' offices. It was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. B. Osborne took the oath and his seat for the borough of Liskeard.

FUSEVITE PRACTICES IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

Mr. Butler presented a petition from the inhabitants of St. George's-in-the-East complaining of the character of the religious services introduced into the church of their parish by the Rev. Bryan King, and praying for some remedy for the removal of the evil. The petition was ordered to be printed.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. Brande, a new writ was ordered to issue for Scarborough in the room of Mr. Denison, now Lord Londesborough.

PETITIONS OF RIGHT.

Mr. Bovill obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to petitions of right, to simplify the proceedings, and to make provision for the costs thereof.

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

Lord Proby brought down the Queen's reply to the Address of the House. Her Majesty said:—"I have received your loyal and dutiful Address. It gives me much pleasure; and it will be my constant endeavour to improve the law, extend the commerce, and strengthen the institutions of the country."

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

Mr. Dillwyn obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to endowed schools.

ADJOURNMENT ON FRIDAYS.

Mr. Bouvier moved a resolution declaring that when the House adjourned on Friday it should not meet again until the following Monday, unless it was previously otherwise determined—the object of the resolution being to prevent the necessity of making on every Friday a motion that the House at its rising should adjourn until Monday, and thereby to avoid the numerous irrelevant discussions of which that motion was now so frequently made the opportunity, to the serious obstruction of public business of far greater importance.

After considerable discussion, the House divided on the motion, when the proposition was negatived by a majority of 166 to 48.

SEATS VACANT THROUGH BRIBERY.

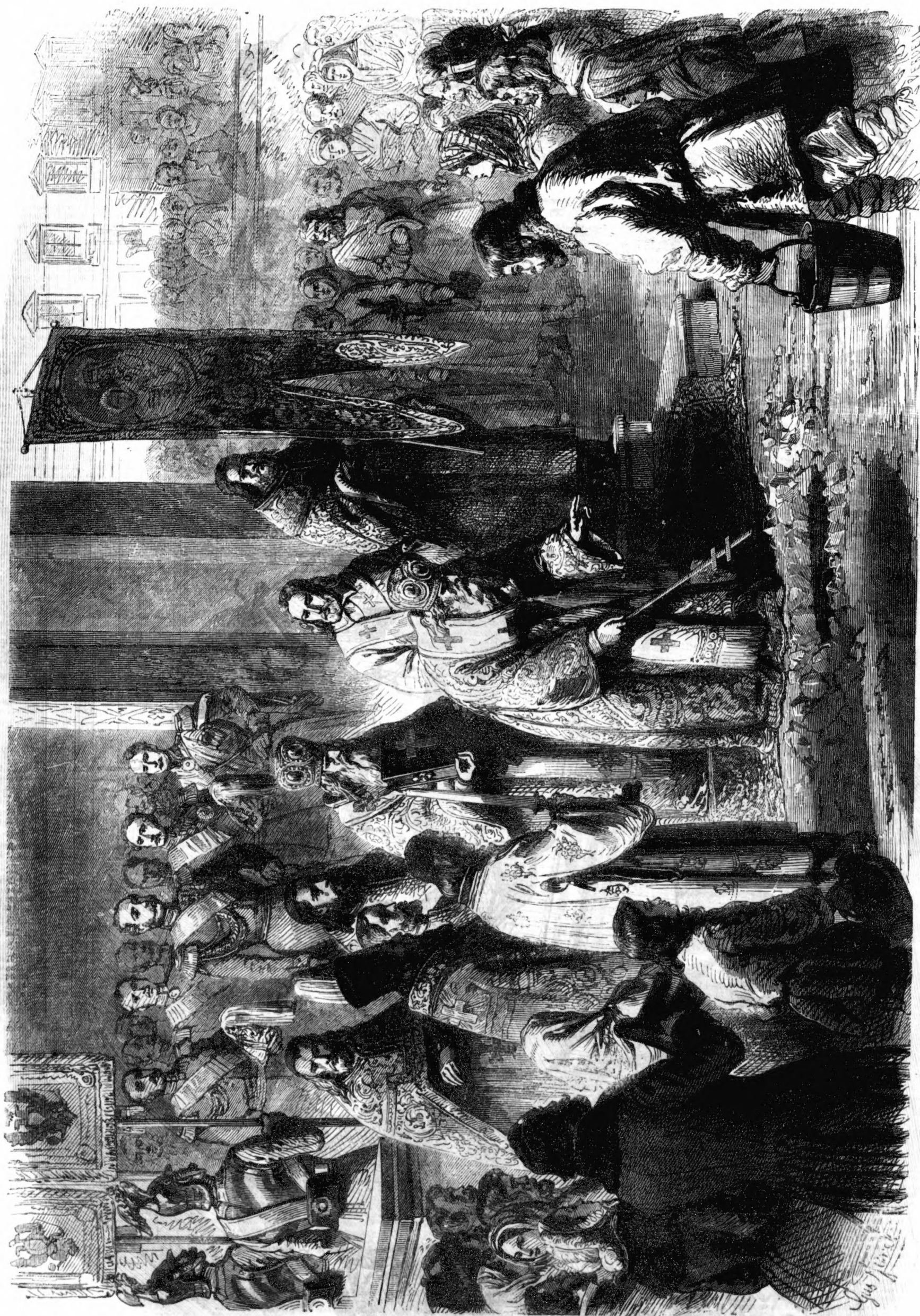
Mr. Collins moved that in the case of seats declared vacant for bribery no new writ should be issued without two days' notice being previously given. The motion was agreed to.

Sir G. C. Lewis moved that new writs should not be issued for the boroughs of Gloucester and Wakefield, where corruption was reported to have extensively prevailed, without seven days' notice being previously given. The motion was agreed to.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee on the Consolidated Fund, moved the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to create a charge upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in respect of the sums due to savings banks and friendly societies, and to provide for the payment of interest thereon to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; and also to make provision out of the said Consolidated Fund, or by Exchequer Bills or Exchequer Bonds, for any difference which may now or hereafter exist between the assets in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in respect of savings banks and friendly societies, and the liabilities therein, and for the interest on such Exchequer Bills or Exchequer Bonds; and also to authorise the cancelling of such amounts of the several capital stocks of annuities held by the said Commissioners for savings banks and friendly societies respectively as may appear to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to be expedient, and for the creation of like amounts of capital stock, bearing a lower rate of interest than the capital stocks so cancelled, and for paying the interest on the stock so created." The object of the bill in contemplation was to limit the powers of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of dealing with something like £30,000,000, and that the whole of the transactions of the Finance Minister and the other Commissioners in reference to those funds should be brought periodically under the consideration of Parliament.

After some consideration the resolution was agreed to.



BENEDICTION OF THE NEVA AT ST. PETERSBURG, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY —SEE PAGE 57.



NAVAL COAST VOLUNTEERS.

THE NAVAL COAST VOLUNTEERS.

At the beginning of the year a most important scheme was set on foot for the reinforcement of the defences of the country. In addition to the reserve force afforded by the Coastguard and the Naval Coast Volunteers, it was proposed to call up the further support of a corps of Naval Volunteers drawn from the merchant service.

Our readers have already been made acquainted with the details of this scheme. In return for certain advantages (£6 a year pay, a pension after a certain period of £6 a year, and if called out for active service all the allowances and chances of promotion enjoyed by a continuous-service seaman of the fleet) the volunteer undertakes to be trained to the duties of a man-of-war, and to keep himself so far in communication with certain officers that he may be generally at hand when wanted. Meanwhile he may take his trips to sea in the merchant service, much as if he were under no engagement at all. But, of course, some period is yearly engaged in drill—twenty-eight days—during which time the volunteer receives, in addition to the retaining fee of £6 a year, the wages, rations, and allowances of a seaman of the fleet. The most stringent rule is that every man belonging to this force must report himself once every six months to a certain officer charged with the duty of supervision; but very many men engage in voyages short enough to admit of this without inconvenience.

What success has attended the scheme we do not know; but it is one which, it seems to us, affords great advantages to merchant seamen, besides offering them an opportunity of proving their patriotism. On the previous page we give an Illustration made from a sketch taken "tween decks" during the exercise of some of these Naval Volunteers.

VOLUME 9 OF

THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

July to December, 1859, is now ready. Price 9s. 6d.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

STAMPED EDITION TO GO FREE BY POST.

3 months, 3s. 10d.; 6 months, 7s. 8d.; 12 months, 15s. 2d.

Subscriptions to be by P.O. order, payable to THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine Street, Strand.

It is necessary that FOUR STAMPS be forwarded with all applications to the Publisher of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES for single copies of the Paper. For two copies SEVEN STAMPS will be sufficient.

VOLS. I. TO IX. OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES, in crimson cloth, gilt, may be obtained at the Publishing-office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand. Price of the Eight Vols., £3 6s. 6d.; or Single Vols. ranging from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. each.

In consequence of an additional postage rate on newspapers forwarded via Southampton to the East Indies, Ceylon, the Mauritius, Hong-Kong, China, Australia, or any other country or place eastward of Suez, the subscription to the ILLUSTRATED TIMES for any of the above-mentioned countries will be—for three months, 4s. 11d.; for six months, 9s. 10d.; and for twelve months, 19s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1860.

CRUELTY AT SEA.

WHILE our philanthropists are never slow to denounce the punishment of flogging in the Navy, checked, as it is, by every restriction of law and opinion, they neglect, we think, something far worse—the brutality of the merchant service. Our papers are constantly occupied with some case of the kind; and yet we may be sure that not one case in a hundred ever comes before the public. Sailors are a loose, wandering race, ignorant of the powers of the law, and disinclined to come in contact with it even for their own protection. So the ferocious skipper is but imperfectly checked, and the sea, which hides so many things, hides much suffering of which the world is never informed.

It is not difficult to account for the habitual severity and occasional brutality of the merchant skipper. The nature of his authority and of his life justifies strictness, and even harshness; and what is so characteristic of the uncultivated man as inability to stop. He can understand a total prohibition of a thing, but drawing a line between what is rigid and what is cruel is beyond him. We know what the man of his class is ashore when circumstances place him in authority. An adjutant raised from the ranks is always sterner with his men than other adjutants. An overseer is harsher with the poor than his betters are. A beadle lashes the boys with a wantonness unknown to Harrow or Eton. The general dislike of an upstart in all departments is a testimony to general experience. Among the negroes themselves, the butts of mankind at large, there is no worse master than a negro; and, when he can buy one of his own colour, he is famous far and wide for "sweating him up." Now, add the influence of sea life to this inevitable tendency of the ignorant and untrained, and fancy what you get! The skipper is cut off from all the softening influences of society, from wife and child, from friend or brother. He has no restraint upon him from public opinion. He is irritable from the weariness of ship confinement. If he drinks it is without conviviality, and ill-temper is its chief result. To a bad specimen of mankind in the rough, cruelty, under such circumstances, becomes a luxury. It supplies just the pleasure which "ratting" or prize-fighting does to the brother brute ashore; a pleasure one element in which ("sport" though it be called) is the pain of another creature. Those who think it manly to admire such "sport" should remember that when Nelson went to see a bull-fight it made him sick; yet he had fearfully thrashed those "hardy" sportsmen off Cape St. Vincent not long before.

In this matter of maritime brutality the Americans are far the worst, simply because among them the individual is less under the influence of cultivated opinion or of law. One of our police courts this week has been occupied with the case of a mate of the *Devonshire* American steam-packet, charged with murdering a man by shaking him from a backstay into the sea. Mr. Hall, the magistrate, thought that sufficient had been proved to compel him to detain the mate till he was removed to America for trial. Nor will anybody wonder at this who reads the evidence—"I have seen the prisoner beat Humphreys when he let go a wrong rope; I have seen him kick him once or twice," &c. This is the kind of thing. We say nothing of the murder charge; but, assuredly, proof of cruelty in these cases must always afford presumptive evidence of murder when death occurs under suspicious circumstances. For, if anything is certain, it is that cruelty has a tendency (more than most vices) to grow stronger by its own indulgence. Not so very long ago a man was roasted to death, and it was a long previous course of ill-treatment which led the way to it. The Yankees may rely upon it that these cases are getting better understood here. In some of them we are, no doubt, helpless; and from the *Anna* business it would appear that the negro will get no redress except in that distant vengeance which Providence seems to be preparing for his race. But, whenever we can, we will punish brutality here,

or, at least, send its perpetrators home (at whatever "inconvenience" to them), in the hope that they may be punished there. We will look thoroughly after British subjects, everywhere; and the next skipper who is found guilty of murder may rely, with perfect confidence, on being hanged.

The truth is that vigorous measures must be taken in this matter. The certificates of all skippers and mates convicted of cruelty in any shape must be suspended, as they would be suspended in the case of a blamable shipwreck, and this in addition to any punishment inflicted by the ordinary criminal law. We must remember that cruelty at sea is not an ordinary offence. The remedy is not forthcoming for months; and during the whole interval the offence may be repeated. Any intimation from an injured man that he proposed to seek the remedy of the law would at once double the severity of his tyrant; and, some dark night, with a gale blowing, who knows how mysteriously he might disappear?

During the old war a discontented seaman in a merchant ship had only to hoist his shirt in the rigging when a man-of-war was in company, and a boat came, forthwith, and took him as a volunteer for the King's service. This was a heavy ground of complaint; but there is no knowing what we may have to resort to again, now that we at last see the necessity of keeping up a respectable navy. Our naval Captains have certain extraordinary powers—for instance, to marry people—in certain regions of the world. It may be necessary to give them the authority of magistrates in cases of brutal injury in merchant ships; and thus the merchant seaman might get redress and her Majesty's service get men.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN held an investiture of the Order of the Bath last week. Colonel David Edward Wood, of the Royal Artillery, was made a Knight Commander, and a large number of officers who have distinguished themselves in India were made Companions.

HER MAJESTY returned to Windsor on Tuesday, with the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena.

THE PRINCE OF WALES dined with the Bishop of Oxford on Monday at Cuddesdon Palace.

PRINCE ALFRED arrived at Florence on the 17th, and after a sojourn of two days returned to Leghorn, where the *Burgalus* was then stationed.

THE HON. MRS. NORTON, says an evening contemporary, is so dangerously ill that very little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

A GENERAL EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF LIVING ARTISTS will open at Brussels on 1st of August next, and close on the 30th of September.

THE ARMY OF "RAILWAY MEN," which, in 1848, numbered 52,688, increased in ten years to 109,329.

UPWARDS OF £1600 have been subscribed towards the proposed memorial to the late Mr. Brunel.

THE NUMBER OF ENROLLED VOLUNTEERS is now estimated to amount to ninety-five thousand.

THE HOME SECRETARY has appointed Mr. S. Raffles to the office of stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY TO THE UNITED STATES will embark from Japan on the 22nd of February, proceeding by way of the Sandwich Islands and Panama. It will consist of two chief Ambassadors, eighteen officials of various ranks, and fifty servants, and will be escorted without delay to Washington.

A NEW PAMPHLET from the pen of the author of "Le Pape et le Congrès" is announced by Rumour.

M. ABOUT fought a duel on Monday morning with M. Vaudon, and received a wound in the sword arm of no dangerous character. The cause of the duel was some observations from M. About's satirical pen, in the *Opinion Nationale*, on the subject of harmony.

REAR-ADMIRAL VAN DOKKUM, the Danish Ambassador in England, has been summoned to Copenhagen, the Government having the intention to appoint him Governor of the Colonies.

COLOUR-SERGEANT E. HARRIS and Colour-Sergeant W. Cole, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, have been rewarded with a silver medal and a gratuity of £15 for long service and meritorious conduct.

BARON PORRHO, who has been residing in Turin since he quitted England, is dangerously ill of typhus fever and congestion of the lungs. Little hope is entertained of his recovery.

M. JULIEN is about to set up his orchestra in Paris. He proposes to give selections from "The Messiah," "The Creation," "Elijah," and "St. Paul."

A TERRIBLE FIRE occurred on Monday on the premises of Mr. Burgess, a tar-refiner, of Deptford. While the flames were at their highest the building fell in with a crash, burying Mr. Burgess and one of his workmen in the ruins.

THE SUZ CANAL SCHEME has been condemned by a large majority at a meeting in the Guildhall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, held under the presidency of the Mayor.

WE ARE GLAD TO HEAR THAT HER MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to bestow a pension of £100 a year on Dr. Bigsby, the learned author of the "History of Knaresborough," in acknowledgment of his literary services.

THE *Times* hears that the Government has it in contemplation to reduce the wine duty from 5s. 9d. to 3s.

THOMAS DAREY and FREDERICK WATTS, who were injured by the late explosion at a firework factory in Lambeth, have since expired. An inquest was held, resulting in a verdict of "Accidental death."

CARLO DE RUDIO and nine other convicts have escaped from Cayenne in an open boat, and sought a refuge in Demerara. Rudio was one of the Orsini conspirators.

LORD PALMERSTON has been elected one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, in the room of the Earl of Minto, deceased.

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH passed by court-martial on John Dillon, the marine, for striking an officer, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

A FULL-LENGTH PORTRAIT OF NAPOLEON III. has been sent to all the Imperial courts, the prefectures, and most of the public establishments of France.

THE COURSE OF MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION AT HYTHE for volunteers will commence on Monday, February 13, and the term will last about three weeks.

MR. COBDEN, who is still in Paris, has declined to attend a meeting of the non-electors of Rochdale, stating that, if engagements of an unavoidable kind did not keep him there, the state of his throat would prevent him from addressing them.

IT HAS BEEN REMARKED THAT COLONEL CADOGAN, British Military Commissioner in the camp of Victor Emmanuel last summer, has been officially inspecting the condition of the fifty thousand men forming the Army of Central Italy. He was at Modena on the 10th, and went on to Parma.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL has determined to present the freedom of the City to Captain McClintock.

A PIECE OF GOOD FORTUNE which rarely arrives to an actress has befallen Madlle. Emilie Dubois, of the Théâtre Français. An old gentleman just deceased has bequeathed her 200,000*fr.*; declaring in his will that the bequest is made in pure admiration of her talent as an actress, and of her exemplary conduct in private life.

GÖTTKE'S "FAUST" has just found a new translator in Herr Stephen Nagy, who has published a Magyar version of it in Pesth.

SIGNOR MAZZINI'S ORGAN, *Pensiero ed Azione*, has recently changed its place of publication from London to Lugano. The paper is said to have now a large circulation in Northern and Central Italy.

A NEW ACADEMICAL DEGREE has been founded by the University of London—that of Bachelor of Science; the first examination for which will take place on the third Monday of July next.

M. GIRAUD, the leader of the orchestra of the Paris Opera, fell from his seat on Monday week during the representation of the "Huguenots," and died in the course of the night.

AT A SALE of a portion of the site of the old Rainbow Tavern, adjoining the Union Bank, in Fleet-street, the price realised was at the enormous rate of £200,000 per acre.

M. KOSUTH, in a communication to the Ballot Society, states the result of his experience on that question as far as Hungary is concerned, and proceeds to say that, were he an English citizen, he would be one of the most decided supporters of an extended suffrage and the secret vote.

THE ANNUAL PARLIAMENTARY BANQUETS were given on Monday by Viscount Palmerston and Earl Granville to the supporters of the Government, and by Lord Derby and his friends of the Opposition. Mr. Disraeli was prevented from giving a dinner by the decease of his sister.

THE WHOLE OF THE TROOPS OF THE LINE AND MILITIA in garrison at Portsmouth are undergoing a course of instruction at great-gun drill in the different batteries of the fortifications. Each regiment receives its course of instruction by companies, each company being drilled for six consecutive days.

MAJOR-GENERAL EYRE, in command of the garrison at Chatham, has decided on practising the entire force under his command in field operations on a considerably enlarged scale in order to make the officers and troops acquainted with the military tactics usually performed by an attacking force.

A LARGE NUMBER OF RECRUITS have recently joined the East India depôts at Chatham. The Government will not dispatch any more reinforcements to India until the commencement of the ensuing summer, by which period several thousand cavalry and infantry from the several Indian battalions will be ready for embarkation to fill up vacancies.

A HORRIBLE STORY is told by the *Journal de Chartres* of an enormous dog, which, raging through the district, successively attacked five or six children, and as many adults, men and women, tearing the flesh from their limbs. At length the animal was shot, and it was then found that it had a long sharp nail driven into its nose; to this its fury is attributed, and not to madness.

THE ESSEX FLOUR-MILLS at CHELMSFORD were destroyed by fire on Thursday week, the damage being estimated at £25,000.

A DESERTER FROM THE 24TH REGIMENT was discovered at Guildford, a few days ago, after attempting to conceal his profession by using his shirt as a coat and whitewashing his trousers. A brass button and a piece of red cloth, protruding from beneath the upper garment opened the eyes of a police-constable to his real character.

A BUNDLE OF CURIOUS MANUSCRIPTS, with the superscription, "Various Letters Concerning England, 1625-26," has lately been discovered in the Imperial Library of the Rue Richelieu, Paris. The contents are some 130 letters, chiefly from and to Charles I. and Henrietta. A Paris bookseller announces their forthcoming publication.

AN IRISHMAN was having a fight with a man of colour at Glasgow on Friday week, to the amusement of a considerable crowd, when a cow marched into the midst, and lifting the black man on its horns sent him right over on the top of his opponent. It then passed on, leaving the two men sprawling in the mire, amidst roars of laughter from the spectators.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE number of members of Parliament in town is unusually large. The Liberal Whigs reckon that they have nearly 250 within call. Irishmen are not plentiful at present. Those who came over on Monday night had a fearful passage—they were eleven hours at sea; the usual length of the voyage is four hours and a half. Indeed, so fierce was the gale at times that the packet was in great danger. Reports are flying about, as they usually do at the opening of the Session, in all directions. Few of them are, however, worth notice. I select only two. First, it is said that the Conservatives mean war on the Chinese question. This report, I apprehend, is true to this extent—the Conservative leaders would be glad to shift the issue of the Session from the Reform Bill to the Chinese war; but they will not succeed. It is too transparent a dodge; and, if they could force this question on, and take a division on it, I think they would be beaten. It is a very different business to the lorcha affair, on which Lord Palmerston was beaten in 1857. Besides, there have been two general elections in three years, and members are not at all anxious for another, with the certain prospect of yet another as soon as a Reform Bill can be got through the House. The second report is that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends to lay a permanent tax of three per cent upon all civil service salaries, from the highest to the lowest, in addition to the income tax. I heard the rumour a fortnight ago, but considered it to be not worth notice, although it was confidently bandied about in high quarters. On Tuesday I found, however, it was still alive, and more vigorous than ever, and seriously believed to be true by persons who do not usually or lightly give credence to the cackling of fluttering canards. In 1857 it will be remembered that the House abolished the deductions from civil service salaries, which had long been made as a sort of insurance for superannuation. The plea for this abolition was that the Government had sacked a vast sum out of these deductions. Gladstone was opposed to abolition, and it is now said that he means, by way of reprisal, to charge every salary with a tax of three per cent. I give you the report as I hear it, but I confess I do not believe it; and, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer were to be so bold as to propose this tax, I doubt whether the House would support him.

The Government, it seems, is determined to get to work without loss of time this Session. Next Monday week we are to have the Budget and French Treaties. Next Monday the City Corporation Reform Bill; and on the 20th of February the Parliamentary Reform Bill. A question has been asked whether the reduction of the wine duties will embrace the Spanish and Portuguese wines? No official answer has been given, but the general impression is that it will. It is hardly conceivable that the duty on ports and sherries can be maintained at the present figure if the duty on French wines is to be reduced. There is no inkling yet of the Government intentions on the subject of fortifications, or whether the money to be expended (if any is to be expended) is to be raised by loan or by additional taxes; but the general opinion is, that if the sum required be ten or fifteen millions a loan is inevitable. Meanwhile there comes to us a curious pamphlet from an unexpected quarter. The title is "London's Weak Point;" the author Mr. William John Hall, a City merchant. The object is to enforce upon the country the necessity of fortifying the estuary of the Thames. The size of the pamphlet is a very large 8vo, and it comes to us dressed in scarlet, with an elaborate emblematical woodcut on the front page. Mr. William John Hall is well known in the City. He is an active member of the Registration Society, and an influential man at City elections. In politics Mr. Hall is a Reformer of the advanced school, and is, and always has been, at open war with the City Corporation. It is understood that he has made money in the City. Unlike other successful merchants, however, he has not migrated to the west, but lives in Trinity-square, in a house which if it were in Belgravia a Lord might covet. In short, Mr. Hall is a character: in person, manners, and opinions, a character. A strong-built man, with strong features; nose of the Wellington sort; and everything about him indicating a man capable of thinking for himself, resolute will to act out his thoughts, and with a supreme contempt for all conventionalisms which would restrain his freedom. Such is the author of this curious pamphlet; and the book is like the man. Mr. Hall writes well; but it is clear that he has not "given his nights and days to the study of Addison." He uses his pen as a sailor uses a marling-spike in a row, or as a north countryman in the olden times used a quarterstaff, dexterously and with great effect. For instance, he asks, page 8, "How long are we to be misgoverned by political hucksters, traffickers in places, and jobbers in financial administration? Is grubbery at Westminster to be as perpetual as grubbery at Guildhall?" Hear, again, how the author describes the magnates at Guildhall:—"Look, for instance, at our precious City Corporation; its childish gewgaws and bacchanalian orgies, its impositions upon trade in this free-trade era, and its affectation of purity in the very atmosphere of irresponsibility and jobbery." And old London companies—"Look at the guilds of our obsolete City companies, defunct for all purposes of their original incorporation, and, indeed, for any object of present utility. They have succeeded to the vast estates and gormandising habits of their predecessors from generation to generation, but they have at last become snug family parties for the disposal of patronage by the patent process of favouritism and sinister influence." I cannot quote more, though the whole pamphlet is very amusing; but I must not leave your readers to suppose there is not more than this. It contains a plan for fortifying the mouth of the Thames, worked out by an able engineer, and illustrated by a large lithograph. And, in justice to the author, it ought to be told that, at his own cost, he has sent a copy to every member of Parliament, and has subscribed £100 towards the object which he proposes.

Some of the clergy of England are surely trying their best to bring

their calling into disrepute. The Sunday evening services in theatres are means to this end, and, though doubtless originated with a good motive, are likely not only to afford excellent opportunity for scoffers, but to produce dissension between different sects. Unless as a very last resource, and until every other means have been tried, theatres should not have been resorted to. Their atmosphere is obviously uncongenial to Divine service, and all their surroundings tend to divert the thoughts from the proper channel. Besides, it is notorious that in the neighbourhood of many of the theatres where Sunday evening service is performed, the churches are deserted. The feelings which animate the congregation (audience, I was about to call them), the impossibility of disconnecting the place where they are assembled from its legitimate and ordinary uses, may be easily guessed when we read that of the persons tilting the boxes of the Victoria Theatre a Sunday or two ago wore white kid gloves! Is there one educated and reflecting person who for an instant can imagine that proper devotion can be exercised or real fervent prayer said in such a place? Allured thither by curiosity (which must be the main inducement), what likelihood is there that any going to scoff, or yawn, or stare, will remain to pray? But, granting all this, the people who throng the East-end and transpontine theatres on Sunday nights, replying by their presence to the announcements of favourite divines in large type on dead walls and the invitation, "Come early," can plead that they are but following the example of their more fashionable and wealthier brethren who crowd after the Rev. Bellow or Mr. Sturgeon. Bellow smooths back his flowing hair, or poises his white hand and leans triumphantly over rustling ermine and waving flowers; Sturgeon perspires, roars condemnation, and glares vindictively over yards of stout broadcloth and feminine silk and velvet. There is a spice in all this, a peppery smack, which delights and attracts. It is pleasant to know that we are being soothed or condemned by men whose portraits are in the shopwindows and in the glass cases of the photographers. Ah, brother, a quiet country church, with a simple-minded, earnest parson doing his Master's work, and suiting his discourse to the powers of his congregation, unknown save to the sick and erring of his parish, unloved and unadmired save by every member of his little flock, is better than a middle aisle in mauve and a patchouli-scented attitudinising preacher! The rationale of these things is arrived at by very simple mental effort. Think whether, if bowed down with sorrow and affliction, you wished to pour out your inmost soul to that source whence alone comfort is to be obtained, you would select a theatre as your place of prayer. Think whether, when in the agonies of death you were anxiously awaiting priestly consolation to ease your spirit in her parting flight, you would send for Bellow or Sturgeon? Heaven forbid!

There is a chance for Sir Charles Eastlake. The great president of the Academy can now distinguish himself by something else than preternatural solemnity and mediocre painting. The pictures of the late Mr. Brunel are about to be sold, and among them is Sir Edwin Landseer's masterpiece of "Bottom and Titania." This is a picture that undoubtedly should be possessed by the nation. Other specimens of Landseer's art have we—noble horses, glorious dogs, as the Vernon and Sheepshanks Collections testify—but in this Sir Edwin has taken his highest ground; has proved that not only is he the most faithful animal-painter that England ever possessed, but that he has an acute perception and a marvellous power of production of female loveliness and a free and ethereal fancy such as is but granted to the highest genius. This picture hung in a magnificent room in Mr. Brunel's house specially devoted to illustrations of Shakespeare. The walls were hung with pictures by Leslie, MacIver, Egg, &c.; and the mantelpiece was a masterpiece of sculpture by Mr. George Thomas.

The hangers for the forthcoming Academy Exhibition are Messrs. Stanfield, Creswick, and John Phillip. Let the Pre-Raphaelite brethren look out! Their works and style stand but ill in the eyes of this notable trinity.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

THERE is very little novelty to call for notice this year, either in subject, or mode of treatment, or chemical process. In the last respect—with some few exceptions, as Jaupenot's and Fothergill's process, collodio-albumen, &c.—the old collodion process constitutes the staple of the exhibition.

The merits and demerits of photographs are, generally speaking, so entirely chemical as to leave little subject for art-criticism. In the quality of chemicals employed the photographer has generally no further concern than in the choice of a chemist; and in such subjects as copies of painting, &c., there is really nothing by which the skill, or want of skill, of the artist himself can be tested. All is done for him. The chief merit of which photographs are capable as chemical productions is sensitiveness of collodion, or other vehicle, and capability of reproducing minute details. This is best tested by foliage and old stonework—foliage especially, as the green presents an obstacle to the photographer which has never been perfectly overcome. The best examples of successful treatment of this may be found in Messrs. Cundall and Downes' No. 31, Mr. L. Smith's 23 and 47, Lieut. Holder's No. 66 (though suffering a little from a want of light), and Mr. Robinson's Nos. 73 and 61; the latter is, perhaps, the best specimen of this year. In stonework we would call especial notice to Messrs. Bisson's beautiful pictures—(Nos. 30, 34, 35, 36)—nothing can exceed the perfection of detail exhibited by the roof in No. 30; and 35 contains a most successful moonlight effect, though no doubt taken in sunlight. Then there are those of Messrs. Cundall and Downes (No. 40); Mr. Barnes (No. 17), where the crumbling stonework of the old college fronts is most truthfully rendered; Mr. Grice (21), all Mr. Piper's; while, perhaps, the best specimen of detail in architecture and foliage combined is to be found in Mr. Bedford No. 432. As similar subjects we may call attention to Mr. White's 155 and Mr. Fenton's 121 and 145; in the latter he has most successfully contended with the additional difficulty of winter light. However, this merit of sensitiveness of collodion may be carried to an extreme, so as to fail in giving the necessary contrast of light and shade, and so to produce a general flat effect. An instance of this may be seen in Mr. Fenton's 130.

The artist himself is mainly responsible in views for choice of point of view and time of day, and (occasionally) the arrangement of foreground accessories; in such subjects as copies of pictures, &c., for focussing alone; and in portraits, for choice of light, attitude, and grouping.

As instances of taste in choice of view Lord Alfred Churchill's 234 and Mr. Bedford's 234 are well worthy of notice; the former is a thoroughly poetical picture. In the upper picture of 233 the tree in the foreground is perfectly placed, and in the lower remarkable taste has been shown in getting the mass of white formed by the cottage and the cascade just far enough out of the centre to avoid stiffness of composition, and yet not so far as to overbalance the picture by an excess of light on one side; two other good specimens of this may be found in Messrs. Cundall and Downes' 281, and Mr. Mudd's 315.

Instances of good choice of light may be found in Messrs. Maull and Polyblank (No. 5), Mr. Grice (21), Mr. Mudd (37), and Mr. Fenton (130); the last, an interior, is an especially difficult subject.

For good focussing Mr. White's No. 155 may be taken as an instance. This picture is excellent in every way, the collodion having been perfectly sensitive, and a very still day chosen for taking the picture, thus avoiding the too common fault of woolly foliage. The facsimiles of music by Mr. Rippingham (Nos. 558, 561, and 562), and the copy of a map which faces the spectator on entering, are also first-rate.

In taking portraits a well-arranged light is of paramount importance. We have already noticed a remarkable instance of this in No. 5, and another may be found in Mr. Hering's 237, and Messrs. Watkins' 2 and 26. This point is of especial importance, as without it all softness of feature is hopeless.

The grouping of Messrs. Hennah and Kent's 312, and Mr. Robinson's 93 and 493, is especially good. In all the important result of unity of picture has been obtained by giving to the different figures one object of attention; thus, the cradling group in 312 may

be supposed to be watching a match going on behind the spectator, and in 98 some object to the right has evidently diverted for a moment the attention which would naturally be directed to the spectator himself.

In single portraits the chief difficulty to be overcome is the natural placing of the hands; within the narrow limits allowed by the focussing power of the lens there are not many attitudes into which they naturally fall, while, if the artist attempts the arrangement himself, he generally produces the effect of the proverbial bashful young man in society who finds for the first time that his hands are an incumbrance, and cannot remember what he is in the habit of doing with them in private life. Mr. Hering's portraits generally are specimens of what may be done in overcoming this difficulty. His portraits of children in No. 327 are nearly all excellent, while the two end ones, and the third from the left in the upper row, are as nearly perfect in this line of art as the present state of photography admits of; the last-mentioned picture (with the trifling drawback of an awkward pose of the right hand) is not surpassed by any in the room. Among pictures of this sort Messrs. Lock and Whitfield also deserve notice, especially the child in profile No. 231, and the same exquisitely coloured in 331. The colouring itself does not of course constitute a branch of photography. Beautiful instances of this may be found in Nos. 331, 342, 343, 357, and 366. All Mr. Herbert Watkins's portraits are artistic and lifelike.

We turn now to a less pleasing portion of our task—the fault of photographs. These, like their merits, chiefly consist in choice of view, lighting, focussing, grouping, &c., and in all these respects instances may be pointed out which may act as beacons to the young adventurer in the art.

A common fault in choice of view is getting the principal object exactly into the centre, or, at all events, so near to it that the calculating faculty is at once aroused instead of the imaginative, and the spectator longs for a foot rule to ascertain whether the picture is exactly bisected or not. Instances of this may be seen in 197 and 295, the latter having the additional fault of facing the spectator full instead of a little obliquely, which is the more pity as Magdalen Tower presents so many much better aspects from other directions. In No. 120 a very curious effect is produced by the absence of all the usual standards of measurement, for want of which the spectator can scarcely avoid taking the edging to the flower-borders for the height of ordinary railings, and so raising the windows above into gigantic proportions.

Bad lighting is another very common fault; this may be studied in Nos. 67 and 135, the latter giving one the idea of the fish having been left out till so late at night that the forgetful sportsman is forced to bring a lantern to look for them.

But it is in grouping that the chief difference lies between the artist and the mere chemical manipulator, and melancholy instances of what may be done in this way are only too easy to point out. Mr. Robinson's groups are usually exquisite, and some of his have already been noticed as such; but in No. 68 not only has the head of the principal figure been thrown out of focus for the sake of other parts of the picture, but the infant has been so placed that its feet are terribly magnified, giving it the effect of a hideous dwarf. The same remark applies to 150, where this group is repeated, though the effect is rather less apparent from the diminution of the picture. Mr. Robinson has also inflicted a pair of very large feet on the central figure in 98, a picture otherwise admirable. In No. 183 he has thrown all three figures into strained and unlikely attitudes, while the eyes of the right-hand girl would most certainly be fixed on the spectator, who is necessarily close upon the group. In No. 112 there is a unity of attention given to the group, but it is centred on nothing; the eye involuntarily wanders over the pile of logs in search of the figure of the stump orator or field preacher who ought to be there, but whose motions appear to have been too continuous and energetic for photography to catch him. In 501 the figures, though practised actors, are greatly wanting in life and meaning; but perhaps the crowning instance of what may be achieved by a resolutely stiff and conventional arrangement may be found in No. 537. A resigned gloom has settled over nearly all the unfortunate victims; and if the second picture from the right in the top row were only labelled "Entrance to a Panoramic Exhibition, all the seats full, and no view to be had from the door," it would be indeed excellent.

One other fault, but much less common than any of the preceding, remains to be noticed—the attempting of manifest impossibilities. Some instances of this may be found in Mr. Piper's beautiful pictures, where, by taking a point of view too near for the powers of the lens, a disagreeable pyramidal effect is given to the buildings—see Nos. 44, 51, and 196. This effect may be especially noticed in 244, where the buildings actually appear to be falling. In 198 and 305 effects are attempted which cannot possibly be all in focus at once, and a wooliness of effect is inevitable.

Mr. Paul Pretsch's nature engraving is interesting, though the result is so uniformly dark as to be hardly satisfactory.

I have omitted to mention some fine views of Niagara Falls exhibited by the London Stereoscopic Company. Through an oversight, probably, they are not numbered in the catalogue, but they nevertheless are well worthy the attention of the visitor. I would especially mention "The General View of Niagara," embracing the Horseshoe Fall, Goat Island, and the American Fall.

THE LOUNGER.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS.—"A Sufferer," writing to the *Times* on the subject of the late elopements which have taken place in the higher circles, alleges that the pecuniary independence of the wife is one of the fruitful causes of the breach of the marriage vow; and "A Lawyer" confirms the statement, remarking that in the course of a legal experience of nearly forty years he had seen a very large number of cases of privately-arranged separation between husband and wife. In every case but one the wife had a provision independent of her husband; and in almost every case the wife was the chief wrongdoer. Another correspondent quotes the advice of Lord St. Leonards against the first trust of the wife's portion being for her separate use. In his Lordship's little book on Property Law he writes:—"Such settlements are not to be encouraged; they lead to disputes between man and wife in after life. . . . They tend, in short, to destroy the true relation between husband and wife." And—"The husband may have to maintain the establishment and educate the children without the aid of what ought to form part of the common fund, and without which, in many cases, he could not prudently have married." "Another Sufferer" points out some further evils arising from the present custom of settling the wife's money upon herself. "The wife," he says, "is virtually independent of the husband, and that feeling of reliance by the weaker vessel upon the stronger, which is the foundation of all confidence, is first impaired and then destroyed;" and he contends "that no man ought to be placed in such a position as where, from no fault of his own, he is dependent for everything on the liberality of the wife." He adds that more than one case has lately come before him where the husband had sunk all his ready money in gambling and providing the first outfit, relying on the large separate fortune of his wife. The wife became discontented with her position, left him incumbered with liabilities incurred by him for her, and was now living apart from him, on the income of her own fortune, in luxury.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Queen has conferred the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the following officers and men for distinguished services in India:—Lieutenant Heathcote; Colour-Sergeants Waller and Garvin; Bugler Sutton; and Privates James Thompson and John Davey, of the 60th Rifles, for various acts of bravery performed before Delhi. Troop Sergeant-Major James Campion, of the 8th Hussars, is also mentioned, for distinguished bravery at Beypore and Gwalior; and Private John Kirk, for driving gallantly at Beypore.

THE REUBEN'S STRIKE.—There was a great meeting at St. Martin's Hall on the night of Friday week in reference to the builders' strike in the metropolis. The large hall was crisscrossed to excess, and the behaviour of the working classes at this meeting was certainly very creditable. But they carried resolutions condemning the masters and announcing their determination to hold out to the last, as long as the "document" was made absolute.

THE CHINESE PREFERENCE.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated Hong-Kong, Nov. 3:—"Reports from the north and rumours from the south tell us the Chinese are obtaining guns from various sources, which are conveyed to their destination in junks and Japanese vessels, and that they are preparing to the utmost of their means for a vigorous struggle. Contributions of money, some of which are very considerable, are being made to the Government by all the nobility and gentry throughout the empire. The governors of the southern provinces are collecting and forwarding the capital all the rice and grain that can be procured."

MR. BRIGHT AT MANCHESTER.

MR. BRIGHT made a political speech at Birmingham on the evening of Friday week, the occasion being the annual meeting of the Lancashire Reformers' Union. He said:—"We now had a Government that had gone into office with the understanding that they would give the country a better bill than had been offered by Lord Derby. If the bill which Lord John Russell brought forward in 1832 were now carried it would only add some 500,000 to the present million of voters, and it would leave six millions of adult men in the United Kingdom unrepresented. This he regretted, for all the working men ought to be represented in some way or other. However, Lord John Russell's proposal would be something gained, and there was no going back on the question of Reform. There was the ballot and the redistribution of seats; they must come eventually, for soon there would be public opinion enough to compel the change. Some people thought Parliamentary Reform was not wanted because people were not excited to break windows and get themselves into the police-office. That was not so. The people sought to have their grievances redressed as became them—quietly and peacefully. He was personally charged with being a disturber of the peace, because he had stimulated and aroused the proper instincts of his countrymen. Why, it was something to be proud of that this great question had gone on in its grand march till at length their opponents came and asked that it should be settled."

Mr. Bright then proceeded to say that he hoped the time had gone by when the people of this country would attempt, as they did in 1793, to excite the French nation to feelings of animosity. The Emperor of the French had always been faithful as the ally of England, and, what was more, he had always endeavoured to square his foreign policy in accordance with the feelings of England. By his new policy of free trade Louis Napoleon had settled the question of invasion. He wished to know what was meant by the arming of the people of this country. If it did not mean war it meant something else, for all such movements had a specific purpose. Mr. Bright then went on to say that what Richard Cobden had done in France was more than all the Cabinet Ministers of all the Cabinets that ever existed could have succeeded in doing together. That letter of the Emperor ought to be written in letters of gold; and, if its principles were only carried out by the Emperor, it would hand down his name to posterity as more blessed and glorious than any of the sanguinary dynasty to which he belonged. After some further remarks on the question of Parliamentary Reform, Mr. Bright concluded by saying that he believed, if the people of England were fairly represented in the House of Commons, such was their intelligence, virtue, and good will, that we and America should no longer be two nations—the privileged few and the excluded many—but should become greater far in everything which constituted the true grandeur of a nation.

THE BAPTISM OF THE NEVA.

THE baptism, or rather the benediction, of the Neva is a ceremony peculiar to Russia; it takes place on the 6th of January of the Greek Calendar, which is twelve days behind our own. The Neva is a capricious stream that occasionally bursts its bounds, heedless of the superb quays, built of Finland granite by Peter the Great, to control it. The neighbouring Lake of Ladoga, which empties itself into the river, frequently rises to a great height, and the storms that blow up the gulf send the turbulent waters of the ocean up its narrow bed. Sometimes it is the lake that swells the current, at others it is the sea that forces back the tide till the banks of the river are overflowed and St. Petersburg made a northern Venice. With a view to regulating the conduct of the wayward stream it is the custom yearly to place it under the especial supervision of Heaven, in the hope that it will rest contented with bearing peacefully on its bosom the various craft, or reflecting in its waters the domes and gilded spires of the city of which it is the glory and the fortune.

The ceremony is thus performed:—A pavilion or chapel is built out on the ice in front of the Winter Palace, and is reached by a bridge covered with scarlet cloth. At the foot of the steps leading down to the Neva the ice is broken so as to form a well. The Emperor, the Grand Dukes, and great officers of State take their places by the temporary altar, and listen reverently to the prayers of the priests, who, bending forward over the orifice in the ice, invoke the blessings of the Almighty on the turbulent waters.

INDIGNMENT AGAINST LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The *Tablet* says:—"The Emperor of the French stands now before Europe the confessed initiator of the policy of the first Bonaparte, the implacable enemy of the Holy See, trampling all justice under his feet. He has avowed his purpose, which is neither more nor less than to rob the Church. It requires no sagacity to see that the end of all is to bring the Supreme Pontiff within the power of France, and to make him, relatively to the Emperor, what the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury is to the Crown of England. The scheme is most promising; but whether the States of Europe or America will accept it is a question we need not discuss, because it never can be accomplished. The first Bonaparte failed in an age of less faith, and the second is not more sure of success. The Bonaparte family is not the first which has conceived this diabolical scheme of plundering the Church. Sacrilege is not an invention of these adventurers."

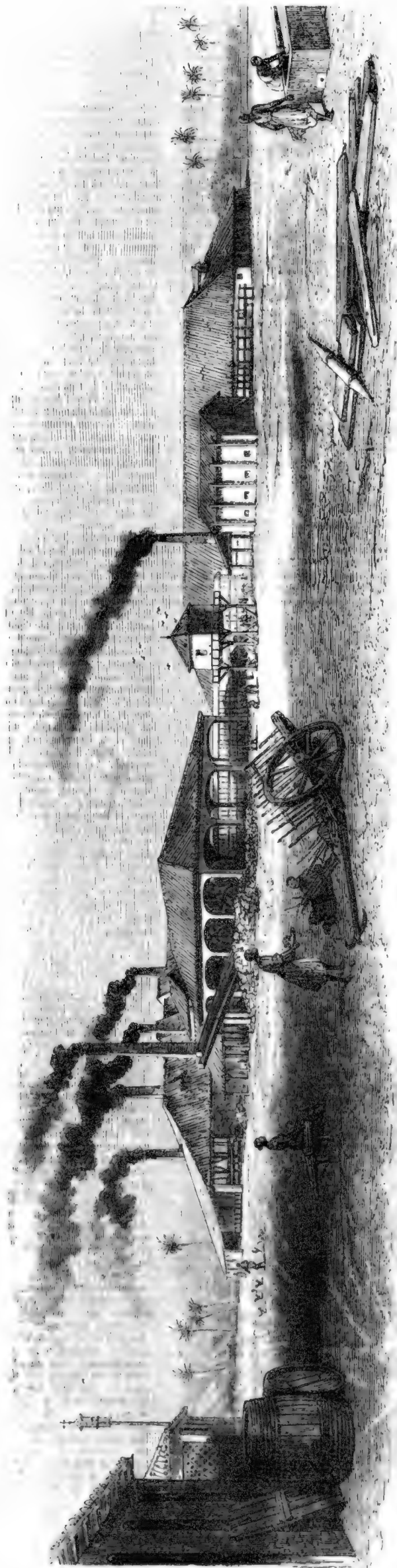
LOSS OF ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN SHIP.—The ship *John Rogers*, which left the Thames about the same time as the ill-fated *Blanche*, and for the same port (Adelaide), was totally lost on the 6th inst., in lat. 50 deg. 23 min. N., long. 18 deg. 15 min. W. She was laden with a general cargo, and on the 21st of December she encountered a succession of fearful gales. On the 4th instant a heavy sea struck her, and completely opened the ship forward. On the 6th the leak increased so fearfully that it was determined to abandon her, and she foundered in about half an hour afterwards. After dreadful privations and buffeting about, the captain, his wife, and crew were ultimately picked up, although in separate boats, by the *Nicholas Wood* screw steam-ship, from Cartagena to Newport, where they were ultimately landed.

FRENCH MILITARY EFFICIENCY.—"As for the French, if the French should happen to be the invading enemy, they know no difficulty. Read Schiller's Capuchin's inimitable Address to Wallenstein's soldiers, and you will have a living picture of what occurs in a country during a period of war. The French carry on war in a state of joyous happiness. They have a scientific ease in adapting circumstances, and whatever means come to hand, to whatever they are in need of. If trees are not at hand, they unroof houses with an adroitness and celerity almost inconceivable, appropriating the beams to the construction of stockades, abatis, and firewood. Any building, however solid, is turned inside out in less than five minutes, its walls pierced for purposes of defence, and its doors and window-shutters converted to flooring for tents when encamped, or as precaution against rheumatism in bivouac. As for hedges, and such simple obstacles to movement or communication, to give an extravagant illustration of the facility with which they sweep away every difficulty of the kind, I would say that a French army, landing in the most enclosed district in England, would march in line with perfect ease, from the point of debarkation to London."—"Considerations on National Defence." By General Sir R. Gardiner, G.C.B.

INFANT LABOUR IN RUSSIAN FACTORIES.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says:—"The special commission appointed to draw up regulations for the manufacturing and industrial establishments of this city has recently called to its aid several noted political economists, and these gentlemen have proposed to the commission that twelve years of age, instead of ten, shall be the earliest period at which children shall be allowed to work in factories. From that age to fourteen they are not to work above six hours per day, and between fourteen and sixteen twelve hours at the utmost. It is also proposed to keep the males and females separate, and that all factory children shall be made to go to school."

ENGLAND AND ITALY.—The following is an extract from a private letter written on the 16th inst. by an Italian statesman, who holds a high rank in the Councils of Parliament:—"I humbly thank Him that is a crux of justice between nations is beginning. Italy will always bless England, which through the organ of her press has made her voice heard in constant defence of the rights of this country, and has used an indelible brand on her violators and oppressors. Having escaped the hands of Austria, Italy must now belong wholly to herself, and this result can be secured only by the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia."

ELECTIONAL CORRUPTION.—A long letter from Sir Fitzroy Kelly to Lord Brougham on electoral corruption has found its way into the journals. His cure for bribery is a bit compelling every member of Parliament, on his taking his seat, to make oath or a declaration that he has not paid, and never will pay, any money in any way whatever for the purposes of an election except to and through the election agent. Infraction of this law to be a misdemeanor punishable with a case of perjury, and making the law-tracker liable to civil disabilities.



A CUBAN PLANTATION.

The account of the voyage of the slave-ship *Wanderer* has made us acquainted with some of the mysteries of the trade in human flesh, and given us an insight into the profits realised by a tolerably successful trip. Captain Lincoln Patten, her commander, tries to induce his pressed crew to join willingly with him in the horrible trade by holding out golden promises. He tells them he intends obtaining from the coast of Africa a cargo of 700 negroes, and that he is certain of receiving for them \$50 dollars each. The practical kidnapping bribe is not at all particular either as to how he obtains them or in what coin he pays; for at Santa Cruz he smuggles two Portuguese women on board his vessel, avowing to his crew, when again under way, that they will procure for him in exchange at least eighty negroes.

Now, these slave trips are made solely to provide Cuba; and the sooner the Abolitionist Government of America annexes the island, equitably to Spain, the better for humanity; for though slavery is an institution of the United States, yet the slave trade, as it is commonly understood, is as illegal there as it is in England. We do not mean to assert that the slave trade is allowed by the laws of Spain or its colonies; on the contrary; yet in Cuba the law is broken systematically. The Captain General of Cuba will allow no African to be imported into the island except for a consideration. It is said that the present functionary receives only a good doubloon, or about \$3 12s, on every head of wool so brought in; he has therefore the reputation of being a very moderate man. That such a bribe is usually demanded, and as a matter of course paid, like any other port-duty, is notorious. It is known to every one, and, among others, is known to the Government of Spain. Under these circumstances, who can feel sympathy for her, or wish that she should retain her colony? Slavery would probably continue in Cuba under the Americans for a while, as in Louisiana and the Carolinas; but the horrors of the middle passage, the kidnapping of negroes, and the African wars which are waged for the sake of the prisoners, would of necessity come to an end.

We have not thought it uninteresting to our readers to publish some engravings of a Cuban plantation, and have chosen for illustration a sugar farm at Santa Elena.

The appearance of a sugar factory in active operation is one of extreme animation. The place is full of movement and life. On one side carts are discharging their loads of cane, on another the crushing-machines are incessantly feeding their insatiable maws with the long sugarcane stalks; while every now and then a shrill scream from the engine valve is heard above the babel of sounds with which the building resounds. Every article necessary to the fabrication and exportation of the sugar is fashioned on the spot. There are carpenters' sheds, in which the carts employed on the plantation are constructed and repaired; coopers' houses, where the hogsheads are made, and steam sawmills, hissing and crunching through huge logs of timber.

The most arduous work on a plantation is that of the fields, which is divided into two periods of the year. From May to November the duty of the labourer is to tend the careful culture of the cane, by hoeing continually round about it and freeing the soil from the multitude of rank weeds, which during this season of heavy rains are generated in abundance. The exposure to wet and sunning which this involves, combined with the forced stooping posture of the body, is most tollsome to the negro, and in all probability would soon bring the days of a white man to a close. From November to May the crushing of the cane and fabrication of the sugar takes place; in other words, it is the harvest season. A portion only of the slaves are then employed in the fields cutting the bamboos and loading the bullock-waggons. The strongest among them are chosen for the factory work, and these are obliged to work day and night in relays, with only six hours' sleep in

the twenty-four to each man. Besides the two above-mentioned periods there are all kinds of incidental employment on the estate to occupy the slaves, and they are seldom or never allowed the opportunity of being idle. The best-conducted are taken into the house, while others are distributed in the infirmaries, tailoring establishments, and laundries. Some of the half-caste girls are exceedingly pretty, and their beauty generally procures them some immunities which the others do not possess. They talk contemptuously of the pure blacks, whom they describe as dirty niggers, and nasty niggers, and mere niggers; and they assume an air of familiarity with their masters which no other slave on the estate would dare do. One of these lawny Venuses is seen handing a light to a young planter, who, between each puff at his cigar, is pleasantly joking with her.

Mr. Trollope, in his "West Indies," gives a good description of a sugar plantation in Cuba, which we are tempted to quote. He says, speaking of it:—"On this property, which consisted altogether of eighteen hundred acres—the greater portion of which was not yet under cultivation—there were six hundred acres of cane pieces. The average year's produce was eighteen hundred hogsheads, or three hogsheads to the acre. The value of a hogshead was about \$25. There were one hundred and fifty negro men on the estate, the average cash value of each man being \$350. Most of the men had their wives. In stating this it must not be supposed that either I or my informant insist much on the validity of their marriage ceremony, or any such ceremony was probably of rare occurrence." Mr. Trollope

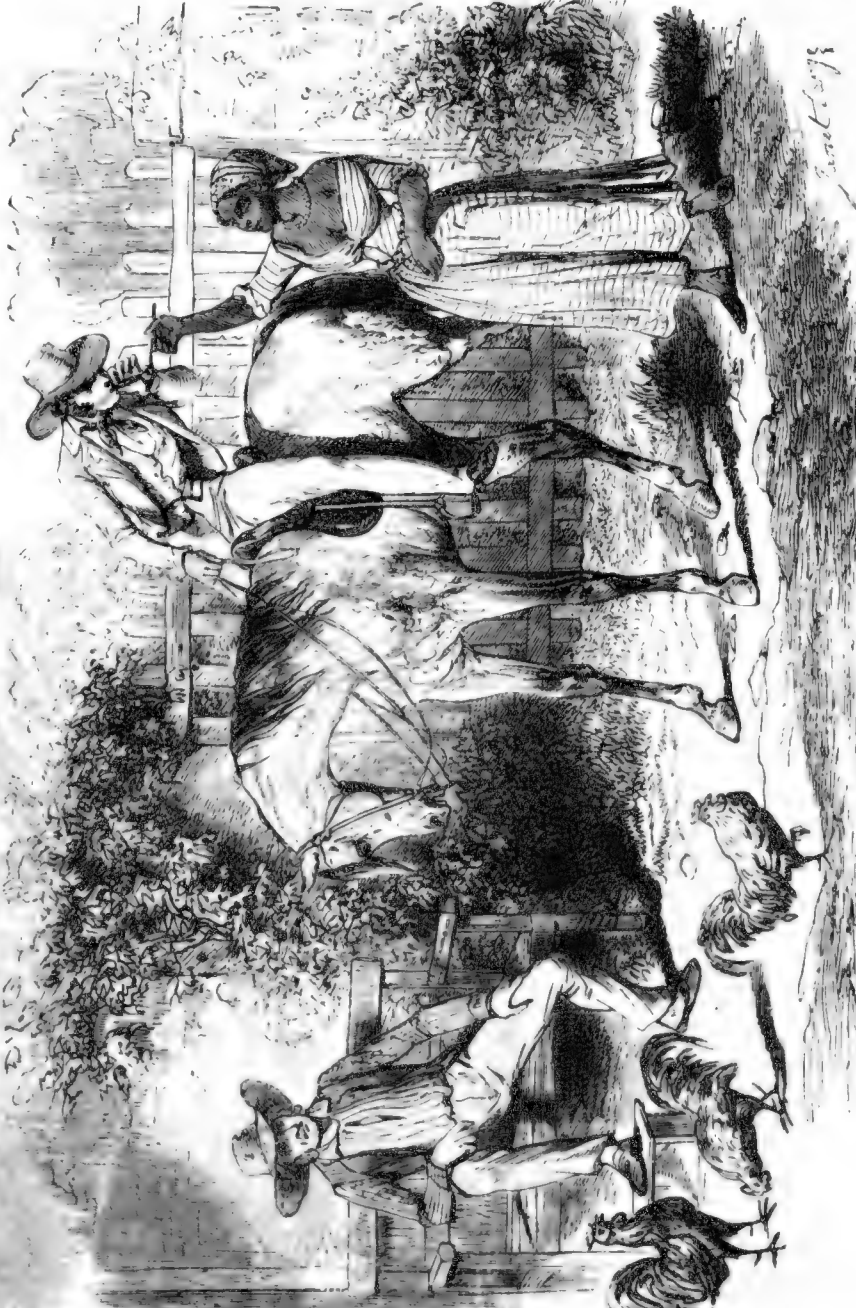
then gives an account of the hours worked by the negroes during the crop period (from November to May) which we have already spoken of above, and continues by an account of the way in which they are cared for. He says:—"Their food is very plentiful, and of a good and nutritious description. They are sleek, and fat, and large, like well-preserved brewers' horses. From all that I could hear, as well as from what I could see, I have reason to suppose that, regarding them as beasts, they are well treated. Their hours of labour are certainly long—so long as to appear almost impossible to a European workman. But under the system, such as it is, the men do not apparently lose their health; though, no doubt, they become prematurely old, and no doubt, as a rule, die early. The property is too valuable to be neglected or ill-used. The object of condition is to make that property pay; and therefore a present healthy condition is cared for, but long life is not regarded. When all that has been said that can be said in favour of the slaveowner in Cuba, it comes to this: that he treats his slaves as beasts of burden, and, so treating them, does it skilfully and with prudence."

The planters in Cuba are, as a rule, not very rich men. The estates are frequently deeply mortgaged to the different merchants at the different ports in the island. They, however, fare sumptuously and live in luxurious style, and practise hospitality with an open hand. Strangers are welcomed with easy courtesy; the best that the place affords is freely offered to the visitor, who is assured that the whole house and all that in there is belong to him for any unlimited period he may choose to take up his quarters under their roof. The residence is usually surrounded by a thick plantation or garden, in which the most beautiful tropical vegetation are congregated. There are coconuts, breadfruit trees, oranges, mangoes, limes, plantains, jack fruit, avocado pears, and many more too numerous to mention. The bread-fruit tree and the mango are especially lovely, and nothing can be prettier than a grove of oranges. Perhaps the most graceful of all the woodland productions is the bamboo. Their great height, the peculiarly graceful curve of their growth, and the excessive thickness of the drooping foliage of hundreds of them clustered together produce an effect which nothing can surpass.

Life at a planter's is certainly for a short time the most captivating way of passing one's existence. The day is generally commenced at six o'clock and is inaugurated by a cup of coffee, administered by a sable attendant, while still in bed. Dressing is then leisurely proceeded with—so leisurely that an hour is generally killed before the task is well got through. By about seven horses are brought in front of the verandah, and a ride is taken with the planter over the estate. The canes are visited, the kine inspected, and other matters gone through that serve to while away the time till ten—the breakfast hour. And such a breakfast, with the table covered with fish, flesh, and fowl, tea and chocolate, wines and liquors, potatoes, yams, plantains, eggs, and preserved meats.

On extraordinary occasions the ladies of the house will ride with you before the morning meal, and, when they do, the time is made the most pleasant of the whole twenty-four hours. After breakfast they generally disappear till six, when they again shine forth radiant with smiles, well dressed, and pretty. Dressing for dinner is *de rigueur* in the West Indies, and it is a process that has to be performed slowly, or else one gets heated quicker than one has cooled down. The hair is not to be brushed, or the boots to be pulled on, or buttons to be fastened at the same pace as in England. The patient has to dry his face very leisurely, and to sit down gravely to rest before he pulls on his black pantaloons.

The dinner finished, all saunter out into the verandah, or, if the night be starlight or moonlight, into the garden. Oh, what stars they are in



PLANTERS AND FEMALE MULATTO SLAVE.

that western, tropical world! How beautiful do the Spanish women look by their light!—how perfumed is the soft breeze that sighs through the orange groves! Then, back to the shelter of the verandah, where a cup of coffee is sipped, which, with a little badinage and a little music, beguiles the time till the hour of rest—never a late one. Such is the *dolce far niente* life in a planter's home.

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE IN AMERICA.

A TERRIBLE accident has brought death and mutilation to an immense number of workpeople at Lawrence, in Massachusetts. An extensive range of buildings, known as the Pemberton Mills, fell about five o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th of January, and, at the latest computation, 300 persons were killed or maimed in the crash. None but telegraphic accounts have as yet reached us. We select the following:—

"Lawrence, Jan. 10.

"At about ten minutes before five o'clock this afternoon our citizens were alarmed by the cry of 'Fire!' which proceeded from the Pemberton Mills, about four-fifths of which had fallen a shapeless mass, without the slightest warning to the near 800 human beings who were then at work. The building was never considered to be as stanch as it ought to have been. It was built about seven years since, and was then thought a sham. Indeed, before the machinery was put in, the walls spread to such a degree that some twenty-two tons of iron plates were put in to save it from falling by its own weight.

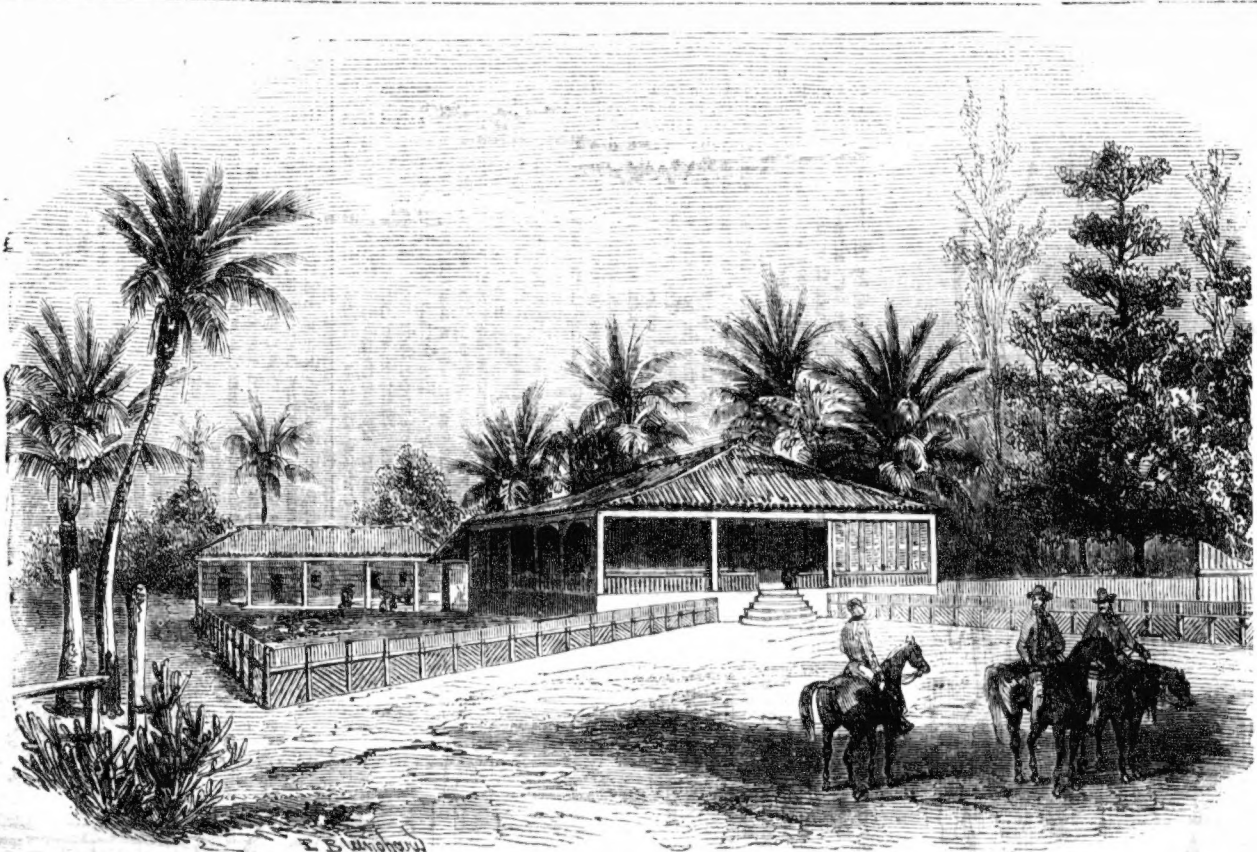
"Some two or more acres of ground are piled up with every description of machinery and the fallen building. Huge bonfires are burning to light some 2000 or 3000 persons, who are working as if for their own lives, to rescue the unfortunate persons, many of whom are still crying and begging to be released from their tortures. Every few minutes some poor wretch is dragged from his or her prison, and it is heart-rending to hear their cries as they are drawn out with legs and arms crushed or torn. One man, shockingly mangled and partly under the bricks, deliberately cut his own throat to end his agony. Many are running through the streets, and, with frantic cries, searching the ruins. Temporary hospitals have been arranged for those rescued. Many stand by the wreck frigid with despair. Often a terrible crash, caused by the clearing away, threatens death to those who may still be alive in the ruins. Gangs of men with ropes below are constantly dragging out huge pieces of the wreck which imprisons so many. Some of the rescuers are killed in their humane efforts.

"Twelve o'clock, Midnight.—Calamity succeeds calamity! In ten minutes the whole mass of ruins has become one sheet of flame. The screams and moans of the poor buried creatures can be distinctly heard, but no power can save them. The flames threaten the destruction of the Washington Mills, and the bridge over the river.

"Jan. 11, 1 a.m.

"The Pemberton Mills are now a black, smoking mass. Brick, mortar, and human bones are promiscuously mingled. Probably not less than 200 human beings perished in the flames. The fire made quick work, burning not only the remains of the building as they lay flat, but extending to the material that had in kindness been removed. The Washington Mills are in great jeopardy. The wind being towards the Duck Mills, the counting-room of which almost touches the Pemberton, they may also be destroyed.

"Two o'clock a.m. Through the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen the Washington Mills are now considered to be out of danger. Of the Duck Mills the prospect is not so good. Everything that can be done is being done. Fire companies are



PLANTER'S RESIDENCE AT SANTA ELENA.

present from all the neighbouring towns. Between forty and fifty physicians are in attendance at the City Hall and other places wherever the injured need their services. The ruins having burnt up it will be many days before a true knowledge of the killed and wounded can be arrived at. The fire, which finally sacrificed the buried human beings, caught, without doubt, from a lantern of burning fluid which was accidentally dropped. One fireman dropped dead in the

lasting good of that country, free from party differences.

Conservative speeches have been made at Colchester, the most remarkable of which was that of Mr. Peacocke, the member for Maldon. His speech was both vigorous and well delivered. Mr. Peacocke did not hesitate to show himself possessed of Austrian sympathies, and he asserted that Austria is, in a geographical sense, the natural ally of England.

Mr. Dalgleish has harangued his Glasgow constituents: he eulogised the policy of Louis Napoleon, but declared for non-intervention. So did Mr. Buchanan, the other Glasgow member, who followed, and who stated he had grave doubts about England entering into treaties guaranteeing territorial possessions, or, indeed, in taking any part in a Congress of the other great Powers. He trusted the proposed Congress would never assemble, and if it should, said he, "let Britain give no guarantees, either jointly or singly, for the territorial arrangements of Europe." Mr. Alderman Salomons, at a Deptford meeting, enunciated similar sentiments respecting the Congress.

At the Reading Farmers' Club annual dinner on Saturday Mr. J. Walter, M.P., the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, M.P., and Captain Vernon, M.P., made speeches. The Captain highly eulogised the volunteer movement. Mr. Bouverie, in a speech of some length, expressed his intention to vote for a moderate Reform Bill, and to oppose the ballot. Mr. Walter, speaking on the same subject, said he hoped a measure would be introduced which would fairly and equitably settle the question. With respect to the ballot he was entirely in accord with his hon. colleague.

The Hon. W. F. Campbell met his constituents at Harwich on Saturday, and spoke at some length on the Reform question, pointing out the impracticability of what was called "great and comprehensive schemes." He praised the French alliance, and eulogised the volunteer movement. On the ground of foreign policy alone, admitting war to be improbable, it was still our duty to provide, in the first place, a Channel fleet; in the second place, a reserve of gun-boats; in the third place, 100,000 regulars in the army—which was not far beyond the present limit; in the fourth place, 100,000 militia; and, last of all, at least 100,000 volunteers.

SIR ROBERT PEEL is in hot water with several of his constituents, including the ex-Mayor, about some obstruction said to have been placed by him in the River Tame.



GARDEN OF PLANTER'S RESIDENCE.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

At the Royal English Opera an operetta, entitled "Love's Device,"—the libretto by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, the music by Mr. Henry Leslie—will be produced next week; and Mr. Wallace's "Lurline" is advertised as in active preparation.

There was a private rehearsal last week of Mr. Horsley's new oratorio of "Gideon," which, as it was advertised in the newspapers, and as enough persons were invited to fill every portion of St. James's Hall, may be treated in many respects as a public performance. For instance, we have a right to say something about the oratorio itself, and to inquire whether it was judicious to give such a public "private rehearsal" of it at all. But it would be unjust to blame the orchestra and chorus on account of the general inefficiency of the execution, inasmuch as the chorus, which had previously had a separate trial of the part-music, is not in the habit of singing with the orchestra, while the orchestral players, who otherwise might have been depended on, did not see their parts until they were placed before them on the night of this so-called "rehearsal." This indescribable performance, which was certainly not fit for the public ear, did not even fulfil the ordinary object of a rehearsal; and, while failing to please the audience, it cannot have been of much advantage to the composer or to the work itself. Thus, when the band became uncertain and the chorus confused—to such an extent that once, when it was suddenly found necessary to transpose an air, the whole affair seemed on the point of coming to a dead-lock—the fact of the hall being full of visitors rendered it impossible for Mr. Horsley to go back and try the spoiled passages over again. We have no doubt that the orchestra specially engaged for the occasion and the chorus (that of the Vocal Association) are quite capable of doing justice to "Gideon" under the usual conditions; but perfect execution cannot be improvised; and Mr. Horsley would have done much better if he had postponed the London performance of his oratorio until after the Glasgow Festival, where we suppose it will be produced in a sufficiently creditable style. The subject of the oratorio is taken from the sixth and four following chapters of the Book of Judges, and forms, with a few inevitable modifications, a tolerably faithful reproduction of the sacred narrative. The poem comprises three parts. The first commences with the wallings of the people of Israel for their sins, under the dread of the invading hosts of Midian. A prophet appears, and upbraids the Israelites with having forsaken the true worship. Ebed, chief of the idolaters, comes forward and sings the praises of Baal, who is described as a sort of Jewish Bacchus:—

He is a god of laughter—
The god of the dance and the vine.

Zillah, the soprano of the oratorio, endeavours to dissuade the children of Israel from paying homage to false gods, and is answered in her own strain by a chorus composed of "the wiser among the people." But the Baal worshippers fall upon Zillah, and are about to put her to death, when Gideon (tenor) suddenly presents himself and rescues her. Here the most important section of the first part of the oratorio begins, in which are portrayed the commanding spirit of Gideon, his fears and aspirations, and his determination to overthrow the false worship. In a vision he is summoned by angels to "save Israel" and to "smite the Midianite;" he destroys the altar of Baal, erects an altar to the Lord, and, after a duet between Gideon and Zillah, the first part terminates with a chorale in praise of Jehovah, sung "in the dead of night," says the programme, though the hour is naturally not indicated in the music. Gideon's aria, "Almighty God of Israel," possesses much beauty, and it was sung as well as was possible under the circumstances by Mr. Sims Reeves. The duet for Gideon and Zillah is also a remarkable composition, and this and the tenor air just mentioned were the two most successful pieces for the principal singers in the first part. We should have mentioned that the character of Zillah was taken by Madame Clara Novello, who has just returned to England with a voice as pure and clear as ever.

In the second part we have the fierce cries of the worshippers of Baal, and their demands for vengeance upon Gideon. Here an air is assigned to Zillah, "Thou givest thy beloved sleep," which contrasts well with the chorus of Baalites preceding it, and which, owing partly to its own merits and partly to the expressive singing of Madame Clara Novello, was loudly encored. Mr. Horsley, however, wisely resisted this and several other attempts to obtain repetitions of portions of the oratorio—already sufficiently long. The air sung by the "Woman of the people" (Mrs. Lockey), and the unaccompanied quartet which follows it, also produced a favourable impression in spite of the fantastic execution of the latter. The arrival of the Midianite hosts having strengthened Gideon's position as leader of the people, he thunders out a war-song, more loud than effective, to which the Israelites respond in a chorus of considerable dramatic pretension. This chorus, which concludes the first part, demands the most careful execution, but was far from obtaining it.

The third part of the oratorio opens in the camp of the Midianites with a spirited war-march, followed immediately by a part-song for male voices only, in which the unbelievers express belief in their mission to overrun and despoil the earth. In the next scene Gideon has another aria, which, like much of the solo music, is flowing and tolerably melodious, but not very original or impressive, entitled "Lord, in youth's tender years." We must add that Mr. Reeves sang it very finely, and that it was enthusiastically applauded. After another vision of angels the inspired Gideon descends with his servant Phurah into the enemies' camp; the war-cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon," is raised by the Israelites and responded to by angelic witnesses, and the oratorio terminates with the reception of the triumphant Gideon by Zillah.

"Gideon" is announced as a lyrical oratorio. It is conceived, however, after the model of Mendelssohn's great sacred works, and the influence of that composer can be recognised in many portions of the music. Accordingly, the dramatic is aimed at in this as in all other works of the same kind. Still, Mr. Horsley has not described his oratorio incorrectly, for we fancy it will owe the success which it will in all probability obtain to the songlike character of the solo, and even of much of the choral music. But "Gideon" has not yet been fairly heard in London; and, out of justice to himself, Mr. Horsley should cause it to be repeated (this time not rehearsed) as soon as possible after its production at Glasgow.

At the last of the Monday Popular Concerts the instrumental music, instead of being selected, as is usually the case, from the works of one great master, was chosen from the productions of various classical composers. We have spoken of the Mozart, the Beethoven, the Mendelssohn, the Haydn concertos, &c., at St. James's Hall, of the excellent taste with which the programmes are arranged, and the admirable manner in which the sonatas, trios, and quartets are performed by the best exponents of the day. A concert of chamber music in which all styles are represented interests quite as many persons as one in which the amateur is enabled to study a number of the most characteristic works of the same master; and, accordingly, these mixed entertainments are quite as "popular" as the ordinary ones of the now celebrated "Monday Popular Series."

BELGIAN CREDIT.—The credit of any European Government is tested by a proposal for loan, when commercial resources, public tranquillity, and cordial support of authority alone warrant and begot financial confidence. Constitutional Belgium, once an Austrian dependency, offers a striking contrast to that empire. Tuesday was fixed for the levy of 45,000,000*fr.* on "Change. Brussels alone came forward with 295,089,200*fr.*; Antwerp proffered 124,500,000*fr.*; Liège, 10,000,000*fr.*; Louvain, 2,000,000*fr.*; and the aggregate tendered by the country was 450,000,000*fr.*

THE TRADE OF FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes the official return of the customs revenue of France during 1859, as compared with those for the two previous years. The increase is mostly on the side of foreign, the decrease on that of French colonial, produce—a striking evidence that the differential duties of France have defeated their own object. The return of the movement of shipping in the French ports shows that foreign vessels take a larger part in it than French ones, in spite of the protection accorded to the native shipping.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. M. T. BAINES.

It had been for some time known that the health of Mr. Baines was precarious; his death, which we have now to announce, has come to justify the worst fears of his friends. He died on Monday morning, at his house in Westminster, in the sixty-first year of his age.

Mr. Baines was born in 1799, and his career is nearly coincident with that of Lord Macaulay, whose death has preceded his by only a few weeks. Mr. Baines was a little more than a year older than Lord Macaulay. We believe that they were both at Cambridge together, and at Trinity College; and about the time when our great historian was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn Mr. Baines was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. He was the eldest son of Mr. Edward Baines, formerly member for Leeds, where the deceased Minister was born. After a tolerably successful career at the Bar, in which, naturally enough, he chose the Northern Circuit, he was appointed Recorder of Hull in 1837, which appointment he held till 1847. In that year he entered Parliament as member for Hull and continued its representative until 1852, when he was elected for Leeds, for which city he continued to sit as long as he remained in Parliament. In 1849 he obtained from Lord John Russell's Government the Presidency of the Poor-law Board; he held the same appointment in Lord Aberdeen's Ministry; and in Lord Palmerston's first Administration he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. These are the leading facts of his life, but, as he made no great attempts, so we have no striking incidents to record. He did his work while he could in a quiet, straightforward way. The public scarcely knew him well enough to be able to form an opinion of him, but his associates always entertained for him the highest regard, and this even more for his moral than his intellectual qualities.

REFORM MEETINGS.—A special conference of the Ballot Society was held on Wednesday for the purpose of considering the policy of the party during the present Session. After deliberation it was resolved that a measure embodying the ballot should be introduced into the House of Lords, and Lord Teynham expressed his willingness to undertake this important duty. Another resolution was passed, requesting Mr. Berkeley to submit a similar measure to the House of Commons, and the hon. gentleman indicated the course which he thought it was desirable to pursue. In the evening an influential public meeting was held at the Whittington Club, which was attended by several members of Parliament.—The Northern Reform Union held a great meeting at Newcastle on Monday night, which was attended by Mr. George Thompson.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the increase to the Army will be made, not in the shape of additional battalions, but by the augmentation of every regiment serving at home and in the colonies, exclusive of India, to 1200 rank and file. There will thus be no augmentation of officers, except in the Artillery, to which new brigades will be added. The aggregate number of men added to the line will be about 15,000, and to the Artillery about 7000; but inasmuch as the militia now embodied, and shortly to be disembodied, amount to something like this number, very little addition to the estimates will be needed in consequence.

AN ARTISTS' RIFLE CORPS.—A new volunteer corps has been started. It is to be called the General Artists' Rifle Corps, and to be composed, to use the words of the preliminary circular, of "professors or students of every branch of art, of all persons connected with art, and also of such persons as take sufficient interest in it to be willing to enrol themselves in such a corps." The circular also describes the uniform, which, with belts, will cost £3 6*s.* The entrance-fee is 10*s.* 6*d.*, and the subscription £1 1*s.* The committee, representing painters, architects, sculptors, and musicians, consist of Messrs. L. Dickinson; J. Leech; F. Leighton; J. D. Laund; J. E. Millais; A. R. A.; H. W. Phillips; W. B. Richmond; E. C. Sterling; F. Talbot; J. Thomas; &c.

LAW AND CRIME.

GEORGE MORRIS, described as a "skittle-sharper, card-sharper, thimble-rigger, associate of thieves, and returned convict," was tried on Monday last for stealing £20 from a sailor. The prisoner had entered into conversation with the sailor in the street, and had played upon him the trick known as skittle-sharpping, which is too notorious to require description. The prisoner and his confederates absconded after fleeing their dupe of his money; but the sailor happened, some days afterwards, to recognise the prisoner in Islington, and at once seized him and gave him into custody. The prisoner offered, but in vain, to refund to his captor the amount of the plunder. So far the case scarcely differs from a dozen of the like character occurring every week, but the sentence on the prisoner takes it out of the ordinary category. He was condemned to penal servitude for ten years. A few such sentences would serve to clear the streets of these pests, just as a similar course, two or three years since, abolished the garotte system. The constant exposure of the system adopted by these scamps proves to be utterly futile with respect to the class selected as their victims. A mariner, the greater part of whose life is spent in long sea voyages, scarcely deserves to be branded as an idiot if he fail to keep himself acquainted with the knaveries of London as daily related in the newspapers.

A question of some importance to the public has been rather frequently discussed of late in the cheaper journals. It has reference to a point of newspaper morality. Experience has proved that the press, powerful in exposing so many frauds, is in some others used as the means by which dishonest adventurers entrap their victims. The question arises, how far are journals bound to exclude fraudulent advertisements? The answer is certainly to be found in the rule of conduct observed by most of our contemporaries—namely, the observance of reasonable care and prudence in the rigid rejection of all announcements bearing fraud upon the face of them. The excuse made by other journals for publishing these advertisements is, that a journalist cannot be expected to know the motives of his advertisers, who may, after all, be seeking *bona fide* publicity. Such an excuse is either made for a flagrant neglect of the duty which a great power must impose, or it must be based upon ignorance as lamentable as that of the unhappy gulls themselves. A fraudulent advertisement is, in nine cases out of ten, as easily to be detected as a bad halfpenny, and ought no more to be allowed to pass the pigeon-hole of the office. Here is a specimen both of such an advertisement and its resulting misery to the readers and subscribers of the journal in which it was allowed to appear:—

Fifteen pounds weekly guaranteed to be permanently realised by either sex for each pound expended. Particulars prove that all must infallibly realise such incomes. Parties commencing with small sums, and increasing them with their profits, can, with unerring certainty, realise an enormous income. No liability or trading. Incontestable proofs as to these statements. Inclose a stamped envelope to John Lewis, Esq., No.—, Southwark Bridge-road.

The John Lewis, Esq., above described did not reside at the number indicated, which we have therefore expunged. He appears, however, to have had some means of obtaining letters addressed thither. His real address was Camberwell workhouse, in which he was a pauper, and whence he has been expelled for his share in this attempted fraud. It is now ascertained that he has thus succeeded in obtaining sums of £5, £10, and even £25 from eager dupes, who, of course, received nothing in return. Some of the victims are said to be poor sempstresses, who scraped up every farthing in their power for the sake of this lucrative investment. He had a confederate, a prisoner in the Queen's Bench, who, dating his letters from an office elsewhere, was wont to be referred to, and to explain the grand scheme as the working of a patent for mosaic textile work, which John Lewis, Esq., had failed to bring forward for want of sufficient funds. All this was duly exposed before Mr. Burcham, at Southwark, by a disinterested person who had, by a notice to the Post Office authorities, induced them to temporarily stay the progress of the fraud by refusing to deliver letters addressed to John Lewis, Esq., at his non-residence, and returning them to the writers as dead letters. The magistrate expressed himself powerless, unless complaint were made by some person defrauded by the system, and recommended future applications on the subject to be made, in the first instance, to the Steno's End Police Station. In the same journal whence we extract this narrative we find at least two advertisements

from notorious sham medical quacks, one from a professed fortune-teller who makes the paper his means of committing an indictable offence, two from people who offer for a stamped envelope the secret of obtaining any amount of affection from the other sex, and one from a benevolent creature who for two dozen stamps (forwarded to the General Post Office) promises to reclaim wandering husbands, bring "recreant lovers to their mistresses' feet, and impart happiness to all, high and low, rich and poor"! Can the publication of such advertisements be considered a fair means of exercising the power conferred by an extensive circulation?

Two or three murderous assaults a day by drunken soldiers, wielding their belts, has been the average for at least the last fortnight. The cases are all alike, except in the exact character of the injuries inflicted. They are, of course, all utterly unprovoked, since few civilians or police would care to offer provocation to drunken privates in the Guards. The magistrates fine the men, expressing more or less of indignation at the fellows being allowed to wear in private life implements of no earthly use, except for the commission of crime, and thus the system proceeds.

A dealer in cheese hit upon a capital expedient for the sale of his goods by inserting in the centre of his own bad cheeses a piece of superior quality into which the taster might be inserted to the confusion of the purchaser. The trick succeeded, in so far as the sales went. But a spirited purchaser indicted the vendor for obtaining money under false pretences, and the culprit was convicted of that offence at the Quarter Sessions. The prisoner appealed to the Queen's Bench, and the superior Court affirmed the conviction. The precedent is of importance as establishing the principle that similar frauds, although hitherto regarded as mere tricks of trade, are not to be perpetrated with impunity.

The two men charged with a series of murders on board the American bark *Anna*, upon the bodies of four coloured seamen, were on Saturday last brought to Southampton, by the American Consul, who claimed the assistance of the police court in detaining them until they could be shipped in charge for America. The application was made under a provision of the Treaty of Washington, and the men were sent to prison, under remand for a week, in order that the necessary evidence might be completed to justify the magistrate's order as prayed.

In another case of alleged murder on board an American vessel, the *Devonshire* steam-packet, the accused, George Dower, was charged with having caused the death of James Humphries, by a course of cruelty and brutality, terminated by ordering the man to descend a rope called a backstay, whence he was said to have been shaken into the sea by the prisoner. Dower was also ordered to be detained for the purpose of his removal to America for trial. The prosecution is conducted at the expense of the American Government.

The theatrical profession appears from the law reports of the week to have been seized with a mania for litigation. On Saturday last an action was tried against Mr. E. T. Smith, manager of Drury-lane Theatre, to recover £31 10*s.* The plaintiff was a Mr. Lavigne, who proved that in July last he was engaged by Mr. Mapleson, agent for defendant, to go into the country and play the oboe. The remuneration was to be six guineas a week. It appears, however, that plaintiff's name was omitted from the list of performers on his objecting to allow a certain deduction claimed as commission on his salary. The effect of this omission was the preclusion of plaintiff from a professional tour with the Drury Lane company, upon the faith of which he had consented to play at Drury Lane for two weeks at three guineas. In his examination plaintiff deposed—"When an opera is performed an oboe is necessary. You might as well cut off the gas as attempt to leave it out." The Scotch tour, nevertheless, was carried out without the oboe; but, said one of the witnesses, "We did not get on very well without it." On the other hand, Mr. Mapleson stated—"We got on very well without the oboe;" with this somewhat important qualification—"or, at least, the press said so." Mr. Smith repudiated Mr. Mapleson's authority to make the engagement as represented by plaintiff, and Mr. Mapleson denied making the engagement on the terms alleged, but the jury gave a verdict for the amount claimed—£31 10*s.*—In another case a Mr. Jennings was plaintiff against Miss Clara Seyton in an action for £6 4*s.*, tried in the Sheriff's Court. He had been engaged by defendant as manager of an entertainment called "The Omnibus," which appears to have failed, although plaintiff "managed the affair, wrote critical notices, and used all his influence to make the entertainment successful." The verdict was given to plaintiff.—Mr. Emery, the well-known actor, sued Messrs. Chatterton and Willett, proprietors of the St. James's Theatre, for damages for breach of an engagement. Mr. Chatterton, one of the defendants, had originally offered plaintiff an engagement at £10 weekly at the theatre during the run of the new piece called "The Widow's Wedding." This offer plaintiff alleged he considered "an insult." Mr. Chatterton replied that more could not be offered; but ultimately plaintiff arranged to pocket the "insult" on being allowed a benefit and the privilege of writing orders, and engaged for the season. Plaintiff came up from Scotland, and performed until the withdrawal of the piece, which did not run long. After two or three weeks' performance plaintiff received notice from Mr. Chatterton, through Mr. Willett, terminating the engagement. Plaintiff is now engaged by Mr. E. T. Smith at £7 per week. A bankers' book in the names of both defendants was put in to prove their joint liability. The case was adjourned. On the following day the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £30. In the course of the defence it was elicited that Mr. Chatterton had formerly been proprietor of a milkwalk.

POLICE.

ROBBERY AT THE INLAND REVENUE OFFICE.—John Edgar, carpenter, and Edward Moore, a French-polisher, were charged with robbery at the Inland Revenue Office.

Mr. Wrenford, a collector of Inland Revenue, has offices at Gresham House, Old Broad-street. On Monday, about five o'clock, he left, having seen the iron safe under the counter secure. On Tuesday morning he found the cupboard broken open, and the safe, containing £200 in gold, silver, and copper money, taken away. Edgar was at work at repairs on the premises.

Mrs. Barker said she was employed to clean the office, and on Monday evening, while raking out the fires, she heard some one in the Inland Revenue Office, and saw the two prisoners there. She had left the key in the lock on the outside of the door, and when she went it was on the inside. Edgar said he was showing Moore what French polishing was required to be done. They left shortly after, but returned in about half an hour, and spoke to her about other work, and then left again. Next morning she saw that the key, which she had placed under the door, had been removed from the middle to the corner; and Edgar showed her a screwdriver, which he said had been bent by some one who had been meddling with his tools. He told her in the day that an iron chest had been stolen, and that his screwdriver fitted the marks on the door of the cupboard which had been broken open.

James Stokes, a cabman, said on the evening of the robbery he was called off the rank in Bishopsgate-street, about seven o'clock, by Moore, who took him to St. Mary-axe, about one hundred yards from the Bishopsgate entrance to Gresham House, where he found Edgar with an iron safe. He drove them to the Marlborough Head, where Edgar then got his basket of tools, and he then drove them to Montague-street, Bloomsbury-square, where Edgar left with his tools, but returned in a few minutes, paid the cabman, and both prisoners took the safe in the same direction as Edgar took the tools.

The prisoners were then remanded.

LIFE IN WAPPING WORKHOUSE.—Elizabeth Travers and Elizabeth Regan, two abledolled young women, were charged before Mr. Self with violently assaulting Frances Macdonald, and with being refractory in Wapping Workhouse.

It appeared from the evidence of Flowers, the porter, that the prisoners had been guilty of gross insubordination and misconduct; that their language was generally very bad indeed; and that they made the old, the infirm, and the well-disposed very uncomfortable.

The complainant, whose head was cut, and who had lost a good deal of blood, said that the prisoners had assaulted her and beaten her, and charged her with kicking up a row the other night, for which they swore to be avenged. The prisoner Travers took up the lid of a saucepan and struck her on the head with it.

A warlike woman said Macdonald had been in a lunatic asylum, and was

a very irritating and irritable person, and threatened to rip up the bowels of the defendants. There was a row and a fight, and the shrieks and shouts were awful.

Mr. Selfe said he had remanded the prisoners to give them an opportunity of repenting of their past conduct, and in the hope they would promise to behave better in future. The conduct of all three was very bad, but there was some excuse for Macdonald, who was scarcely answerable for her own acts. A most disgraceful and painful state of things existed in Wapping Workhouse, and there was a heavy amount of blame attached to some one. In the Stepney Union, which contained 54,000 inhabitants and upwards, and comprising the parishes of Limehouse, Ratcliff, Shadwell, and Wapping, there was only one place for the female paupers; there was no classification, no proper regulations; bad women, and decent married women who had been reduced from adversity to poverty, were all intermingled. "I hope my observations will find their way to those who can and ought to remedy the evil. The poor woman (the complainant) who used the bad language was a lunatic a short time ago, and she provoked the prisoners. I shall now discharge them, but if they are brought here again, and under similar circumstances, I shall punish them as refractory paupers."

RECIPE FOR HUSBAND-TAMING.—Charles Wright, a burly fellow, aged forty-three, was brought before Mr. Selfe, charged with an aggravated assault upon Esther Wright, his wife.

The parties have been living a "cat-and-dog life" at Limehouse. The prisoner, a dissipated, cruel tyrant, had often beaten his wife in a savage manner and used the most atrocious threats towards her. He had been fined on several occasions for beating his wife, and also sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labour. He came home drunk on the previous day, and used very bad language towards his wife, and, creating a great uproar, she attempted to pacify him, and asked him to have some tea. He said he did not want tea, and was unmanly enough to score her face with his nails. He then struck her over the mouth and loosened several of her teeth. He then kicked her and rendered her senseless. A police-constable was called upon to take the brutal fellow into custody, and, after considerable resistance on his part, he did so. The complainant's face was terribly out and bruised, and the impression of her husband's nails were visible.

The prisoner pleaded drunkenness. Mr. Selfe said that mild punishments had had no effect in restraining the prisoner, and he should now punish him with great severity. He sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for six calendar months.

The wife said that her husband had threatened to murder her when he came out of prison.

Mr. Selfe—I hope he will come out of prison tamed. If he threatens you or lays a hand upon you again, I will compel him to find heavy sureties to keep the peace, and in default will commit him to prison.

SIR ROBERT CARDEN HONORED AGAIN.—A ladylike young woman, about nineteen years of age, of southern origin, who gave her name as Lola Fernandez, and who exhibited all the outward symptoms of grief for some heavy calamity, presented herself before Sir Robert Carden and earnestly prayed his assistance. She said she had recently come from Gibraltar for the purpose of obtaining a passage to Hong-Kong, where her only near relations, a brother and uncle, resided, the latter being in business there as a wine-merchant. She obtained permission from Mr. Richards, Comptroller of the Transport Service, to occupy a cabin in the *Mauritius*, a vessel about to sail for China, &c., on Government account, and went down to Greenhithe with her luggage to take possession. Unfortunately, however, it was discovered that the cabin assigned to her, the only one apparently unoccupied, had been previously appropriated to a medical gentleman and his wife, and consequently it was impossible for her to go with the *Mauritius*. She was thrown into a difficulty, and, to make matters worse, while going to the railway-station on Friday last, her pocket was picked of her purse, containing £32, every farthing she had in the world. By the advice of a Roman Catholic priest she applied to Mr. Richards for permission to occupy a berth in a transport-vessel appointed to sail from Greenhithe on Thursday morning, the owners of the vessel being willing to find her in provisions on the understanding that her relations should pay upon the arrival of the ship at Hong-Kong; but Mr. Richards did not feel himself justified in granting permission a second time unless Miss Fernandez brought a letter from some one of influence, recommending her as a person worthy of credit. Having no friends in the metropolis, she asked Sir R. Carden to speak to the Comptroller of the Transport Service on her behalf. Sir Robert, having no doubt as to the truth of her narrative—which, from her manner, it was, in fact, impossible to doubt—at once instructed Minchull, one of the officers of the court, to accompany her to Somerset House, and in his (Sir Robert's) name to beg that the required permission might be, if possible, granted, so that the unfortunate young lady might join her relatives without delay. The officer proceeded to Somerset House accordingly, and saw Mr. Richards. That gentleman interested himself warmly in the case, gave Miss Fernandez a sovereign, and, upon her stating that for two days she had been in want of food, told Minchull to get her some refreshment forthwith. At the same time he said that upon the receipt of a note from Sir R. Carden intimating his belief that her tale was true he would grant her permission to occupy a cabin in the *Sir William Peel*. Very kindly, too, he offered to remain at his office beyond the usual time, to await Minchull's return; and Sir R. Carden having also, at some personal inconvenience, remained at the Mansion House long after the close of the public business there, to learn the result of the application, hastily wrote a few lines, upon the receipt of which Mr. Richards proceeded to the Admiralty and obtained the documents necessary to enable Miss Fernandez to sail in the *Sir William Peel*. Sir Robert Carden also ordered that £2 should be given to her from the poor-box, to provide any little comforts of which she might stand in need, and directed Minchull to go with her to the railway-station, pay her fare, and see her on her way.

Minchull now reported that he had done so, and that the young lady had charged him to return her warmest thanks to Sir Robert Carden and Mr. Richards, and had expressed her belief that immediately upon her arrival in Hong-Kong her brother would communicate with both those gentlemen upon the subject.

The young lady has since been discovered to be a consummate impostor.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

Two advances in the rate of discount, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street, the small importations of bullion, and the large sums in gold withdrawn for export to the Continent, have produced some heaviness in the demand for all National securities, and a further decline in the quotations. Sales of stock have been made to some extent, and the present prospect is that prices will rule lower, especially as large remittances in silver will, it is expected, be made to India during nearly the whole of the present year. To pay for the immense quantities of rupees, or native paper, which are almost daily disposed of here.

The demand for money has been less active; yet the lowest quotations for the best short paper, out of doors, is 2½ per cent, or 1 per cent below the Bank minimum.

The silver market is very firm, at 62½ d. per ounce for bar quality.

We understand that the Ottoman Bank have received £100,000 from the Turkish Government, partly to meet the dividend and partly to pay off the bonds drawn for redemption.

Consols, for Money, have been done at 94½, for the Ac. cont. 94½; The Reduced and the New 3 per Cents have marked 94½; Long Annuities, 17½; Exchequer Bills, 2½; 2½ prem. Bank Stock has sold at 230; and India stock, 230 to 231.

Indian Securities have ruled firm. The 5 per Cent Paper has ruled 94 to 95; the 3½ per Cent 109½; the 4 per Cent, New Loan, 104 and 105; the 1½ per Cent, 104½.

The Directors of the National Bank have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, with a bonus of 1½ per share.

On the whole, the Foreign Exchange has ruled steady. Portuguese 100 Cents have sold at 44½; Russian 1½ per Cent, 75½, the 3 per

Cents, 66; Spanish 3 per Cents, 41½; Brazilian 5 per Cents, 103½ and Granada, 103½.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been restricted, and prices almost generally have ruled easier.

Canada Government 6 per Cents have sold at 115½; New South Wales 5 per Cents, 99½; Nova Scotia Ditto, 105½; and Victoria Ditto, 107½. Ditto, New, 111.

Joint-stock Bank Shares, continued firm. London and Westminster have been 57½; London Joint-Stock, 31½; Union of Australia, 48½; Union of London, 28½; and Bank of Australasia, 83½.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been again very moderate, and for the most part, in but middling condition. Good and fine dry qualities have sold steadily, at full quotations; but other kinds have hung about on hand. The business done in foreign wheat has not increased. In prices, however, no change has taken place. Floating cargoes of grain, off Falmouth, have commanded very little attention. Inferior malting barley has sold heavily, other kinds somewhat freely, at fully late rates. The trade in malt has been trifling, on a former time. We have to report a steady sale for oats, at very full prices. Beans, peas, and flower have supported their previous value.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s. to 41s.; ditto, white, 31s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 29s.; malt, 51s. to 52s.; malt, 51s. to 52s.; feed oats, 20s. to 21s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 24s.; flax, 35s. to 37s.; grey peas, 23s. to 24s.; white ditto, 36s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s. Country marks, 30s. to 33s., town households, 36s. per 28 lbs.

CATTLE.—The supplies of beasts have increased, and the demand for most breeds has been less active, at barely stationary prices. Sheep have come slowly to hand, and the mutton trade has ruled active, at 2d. per sibs more money. Calves have advanced quite 2d. per sibs. Pigs, however, have met a dull inquiry.—Beef, from 5s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 1d.; veal, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. or 10 lb. per cwt.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL.—The supplies of meat continue seasonably good, and the trade generally has been inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 1d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 1d.; veal, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. or 10 lb. per cwt.

TEA.—Common sound congo is scarce, and in request, at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Other kinds of tea move off slowly, at late rates.

SUGAR.—On the whole a fair average business is doing in most kinds of raw sugar, at full quotations. West India qualities have sold at from 3s. to 4s., and Central 3s. 6d. to 4s. Refined goods are held at full quotations. Common brown lumps may be quoted at 6s. 6d. to 5s.; crushed, 6s. 6d. to 6s.; and pieces, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—A scarcely any change has taken place in prices, but the demand may be considered somewhat healthy.

COCA.—Most kinds support last week's quotations, but the transactions are much restricted.

RICE.—No actual change has taken place in value, but imports generally are very firm. The stock is about 70,000 tons.

PROVISIONS.—The market rules steady, at full quotations. The finest parcels, which command the highest prices, are firm in value. In hams and lard very little is passing.

COTTON.—Most kinds maintain their previous value; but the trade is far from active.

WOOL.—All kinds are selling at very full prices, but the business doing is only moderate.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Baltic hemp moves off freely, at 42s. 5d. to 42s. 10d. per ton, on the spot. Other kinds of hemp are steady. No change has taken place in the value of flax.

SILVER.—The market rules steady, at full quotations. The finest parcels, which command the highest prices, are firm in value. In hams and lard very little is passing.

COTTON.—Most kinds maintain their previous value; but the trade is far from active.

WOOL.—All kinds are selling at very full prices, but the business doing is only moderate.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Baltic hemp moves off freely, at 42s. 5d. to 42s. 10d. per ton, on the spot. Other kinds of hemp are steady. No change has taken place in the value of flax.

SILVER.—The market rules steady, at full quotations. The finest parcels, which command the highest prices, are firm in value. In hams and lard very little is passing.

COTTON.—Most kinds maintain their previous value; but the trade is far from active.

WOOL.—All kinds are selling at very full prices, but the business doing is only moderate.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Baltic hemp moves off freely, at 42s. 5d. to 42s. 10d. per ton, on the spot. Other kinds of hemp are steady. No change has taken place in the value of flax.

SILVER.—The market rules steady, at full quotations. The finest parcels, which command the highest prices, are firm in value. In hams and lard very little is passing.

COTTON.—Most kinds maintain their previous value; but the trade is far from active.

WOOL.—All kinds are selling at very full prices, but the business doing is only moderate.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Baltic hemp moves off freely, at 42s. 5d. to 42s. 10d. per ton, on the spot. Other kinds of hemp are steady. No change has taken place in the value of flax.

SILVER.—The market rules steady, at full quotations. The finest parcels, which command the highest prices, are firm in value. In hams and lard very little is passing.

COTTON.—Most kinds maintain their previous value; but the trade is far from active.

WOOL.—All kinds are selling at very full prices, but the business doing is only moderate.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Baltic hemp moves off freely, at 42s. 5d. to 42s. 10d. per ton, on the spot. Other kinds of hemp are steady. No change has taken place in the value of flax.

SILVER.—The market rules steady, at full quotations. The finest parcels, which command the highest prices, are firm in value. In hams and lard very little is passing.

COTTON.—Most kinds maintain their previous value; but the trade is far from active.

WOOL.—All kinds are selling at very full prices, but the business doing is only moderate.

BAKER AND CRISP'S PRICE LIST!!!

Jouvin's Patent Alpine Kid Gloves, 1s. 6d.
The Best Grenoble, ditto, 2s. 6d.
The Very Best Paris ditto, 2s. 6d.
Grenoble's Alpines, 1s. 6d.; Grenoble, 2s.; Paris, 2s. 6d.
Finest Organdie Muslins, 2s. 1½d. Dress, 2s. 6d.
Beautiful Mohairs, 8s. 9d. ditto
Barges and Halarinas, 3s. 6d. ditto
Printed Cambrics and Brillants, 3s. 7½d. ditto
Silk Hosiery, 2s. 6d. ditto
Rest Spitalfields More Antiques, 2 guineas, worth 4s.
Fine French Handkerchiefs, 6s. 9d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d. per dozen
Hemmed-stitched ditto, 7s. 6d. per half dozen
Fine quality cloth, 3s. 6d. per half-price
Baker and Crisp, 201, Regent-street (entrance, Maddox-street).

THERE ARE FEW EVENTS at the passing time

of such significant interest to Ladies and Families of all ranks as the closing of the universally patronised establishment in the United Kingdom and the most important, and to those especially is the occasion most important.

The proprietors, Messrs. RUMBLE and OWEN, who have assiduously catered for the world of fashion over a long series of years, having determined on

every vestige of their magnificent and costly stock of FOREIGN SILK MERCERY AND MIXED GARMENT FABRICS; the aim at fabulous stock of GLOVES, LACE, and FANCY GOODS; the very comprehensive stock of MANTLES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, and ROBES; together with the multitudinous OUT-DOOR and HOME ELEGANCIES, for which Messrs. R. and O. have had a wide-spread celebrity, are now allotted for SALE on a scale of reduction to which there is no parallel on record.

NOTICE!!!
All Jouvin's Patent Alpine Kid Gloves, familiar in every household, at 1s. 6d. per pair, are now on sale at 94. Country orders for NOT LESS THAN SIX PAIRS must be accompanied by Post office Order or stamp, with 8d. extra for postage.

THE PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,
77 and 78, Oxford-street.
Exactly facing the Pantheon Bazaar. Carriage Entrance in N.E. Mezz. MAPPIN and CO. Clothiers and Electro-platers, of Sheffield and London, will be the future tenants of the above Establishment.

SPRING, SUMMER, AUTUMN, and WINTER
STOCK OF ELEGANT and USEFUL SILKS (left over from 1859), will be cleared out during the next ten days, at a further reduction, to make room for the new year's stock now in course of manufacture expressly for this establishment.

Ladies are requested (on this occasion) to make early application for patterns, which will be sent, as usual, post-free.

Wm. Wright, Manager.
63 and 64, Edgware road, London, W.

LINENS.—Price Lists and Patterns post-free.
The Directors respectfully refer to their system of forwarding samples for inspection. Comparison is the fairest test of value, and cannot conveniently visit the warehouse. The NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY, Merchants and Factors, Wholesale and Retail. Established 1836. Goods free to any part of England. City Warehouse, 103, Fleet-street, foot of Ludgate-hill; West-end Branch, 130, New Bond-street, corner of Grosvenor-street.

NOTICE.
TO INDUCE A TRIAL OF SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, at 20s. and 24s. per dozen, bottles included, the consumption of which has no way reached 420,000 doz. per annum (Vide Book of Trade Returns).

A Case, containing four samples, sealed and labelled, will be forwarded on receipt of 30 Postage Stamps, viz:—
Half-pint bottle of best South African Sherry.
Half-pint bottle of best South African Port.
Half-pint bottle of best South African Madeira.
Half-pint bottle of best South African Amontillado.
Bottles and Case included.

COLONIAL BRANDY, very superior, 15s. per gallon.
BEST GIN, full strength, 11s. 3d. per gallon.
Price lists free on application.

Address: Mr. ANTHONY BROWN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 29, Strand, London, W.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY v. COGNAC
BRANDY.—This celebrated OLD IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in Bottles, 4s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, and at the appointed agents in the principal towns in England. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale at 9, Great Wimpole-street, Haymarket.

T. KINGSFORD AND SON'S OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN, for Puddings, Custards, Blancmange, Cakes, &c., is the Original Preparation of Indian Corn, manufactured at Oswego, State of New York, United States.

Was honourably mentioned at the Great Exhibition, Hyde Park. Received a Gold Medal at New York State Fair, 1851. Wholesale Agents, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and Co., London.

BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.
The "Lancet" states—"This is superior to anything of the kind known." Obtain it from Family Grocers, Chemists, &c., who do not try to substitute inferior articles. Packets, 4s. and 16s. 6d.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS, the most esteemed and best-known preparation for making porridge. Perfectly pure, and of the most digestible and nourishing quality. Robinson, Bellville, and Co., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London. Established 1764.

EPPE'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, make it most desirable beverage for breakfast, luncheon, or supper. Sold in 1lb., 4lb., and 10lb. packets, at 6d. per lb., by Grocers. Each packet is labelled, "James Eppe, Homoeopathic Chemist, London."

COCA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS' PATENT
LITHIALIZED COCA is pronounced by Professor Letheby and Dr. Hassall to be superior in nutritive element to all others. See the reports printed on the labels of each Canister. Sold by all Grocers, at 1s. 6d. per lb.

THE FINEST SOUCHONG, 3s. 9d. per lb., guaranteed the best that can be obtained. The Finest Mocha or E. I. Coffee, 1s. 6d. per lb. Moore, Bagnall, and Co., London-bridge, City.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS in ENGLAND are to be obtained of PHILLIPS and CO., Tea Merchants, 3, King William-street, City, London, E.C.

Good strong un-fai Congou Tea, 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. Rich Bouchong Tea, 3s. 6d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Ten and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent free to any part of the country by rail or market town in England. A Free Current free.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT, AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED. WETHERSPOON and Co., Glasgow and London.

NO MORE PHYSIC.—Perfect Digestion, Sound Lungs, Strong Nerves, Refreshing Sleep, Healthy Action of the Liver and Bowels, and Nervous and Muscular Energy restored to the most enfeebled, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, by DR. KILLY'S DELICIOUS VALENTIAN ARABICA FOOD, which, at about one penny per meal, saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. Cure No. 1771. Lord Stuart de Decles of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 5196, of "Fifty years' insupportable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting." Maria J. Wortham, Jan. 1859. Cure No. 3908, of "Fifteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility." James Porter, Athol-street, Perth. Cure No. 4205, of "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramp, spasms, and nausea." Rev. John W. Flavel, Wellington Rectory, Norfolk. Cure No. 5386, Field Marshal the Duke of Devonshire, of dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness, and liver complaints. Cure No. 4712, Miss Elizabeth Jace, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, giddiness, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 5196, From the Rev. James T. Campbell, Sydenham Rectory, near Fakenham, Norfolk. "In all cases of indigestion, and particularly when the liver is affected, I consider it the best of all remedies." James T. Campbell.

In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 6d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. free for a post-office order. Harry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 181, Piccadilly; also at 64 and 105, Oxford-street, and at 35, St. Paul's, 60, Gracechurch-street.

FOR INFANTS that cannot be reared at the breast adapted as "It is very clean, efficient, and cheap."—Medico Times and Gazette. By the use of this feeder the supply of food is regulated and the child prevented drawing air. Price 2s. 6d. each, including nipple and case, of all Chemists, and of S. May and Son, 11, Aldgate-street, London, E.C.

CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN.

Proposals for the Publication, upon an entirely new plan, of the marvellous Line Engraving by Mr. J. H. WATT, after the well known Picture by Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE, P.R.A., of "Christ Blessing Little Children," an arrangement which will enable every subscriber for a Fifteen-guinea Artist's Proof to obtain this first and most intrinsically valuable state of the Plate, virtually free of cost.—Particulars on application to D. & S. W., Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

Just published, Fourteenth Edition, 8vo, bound, price 16s. post-free, **HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE.**

By J. LAURIE, M.D. Devoted of all technicality. No medicine is prescribed without the indications for its selection, and the exact dose to be administered. An excellent work for families, emigrants, and missionaries. A Medicine Chest for this work, price 55s. An EPITOME of the ABOVE. Price 5s. A Guide to those commencing this treatment in family practice. A Case for this work, price 3s. Free on receipt of Post-office order.

LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard, and 9, Vere-st., Oxford-st.

Now ready, price 1s. in wrapper, **THE MASTER OF THE SITUATION, a Ruling**

Power, and Code Rationale for a Congress. Dedicated to His Majesty the Emperor of the French. London: WARD and LOCK, 138, Fleet-street.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF ENGLAND DURING THE LAST 100 YEARS. By WILLIAM HOWITT. Part I, price 5d., now ready. London: CASSELL, PETER, and GALT, and all Booksellers.

Gratis and post-free on receipt of one stamp, No. 1 of **BARTHE and LOWELL'S BI-MONTHLY**

LIST of newly-imported POPULAR FOREIGN WORKS, together with portions of their valuable stock of new and second-hand books in all departments of literature. BARTHE and LOWELL, Foreign Booksellers, 14, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

PARLOUR LIBRARY, Vol. 206, price 2s., STORIES OF THE PENINSULAR WAR. By W. H. MAXWELL.

Also Vol. 203, price 2s., fancy boards, **THE RED HAND.** An original Historical Novel. By Mrs. KELLY (daughter of Mrs. Sherwood). London: C. H. CLARKE, 13, Paternoster-row.

GARDENERS' LAMPS ARE THE BEST.—All who require a really good and cheap lamp should inspect Gardeners' vast and recherche collection, which will be found unequalled, consisting of several thousand patterns. Moderator Table Lamps from 5s. 6d. each. Lamps cleaned, repaired, and rendered equal to new.—GARDENERS' (by appointment to Her Majesty), makers of the patent "Globe" and "Great Clock" lamps at the Houses of Parliament (established 105 years), 43, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

FURNITURE.—Where to Buy, What to Buy. P. and S. BEYERS are selling the £28 Dining-room Suites, the £25 Drawing-room Suites, the £20 Bedroom Suites. Bachelors' Bedrooms, for 1, and Servants' Bedrooms for 24. Illustrated Catalogue gratis and free of carriage paid to any part of the kingdom.—P. and S. BEYERS, 91, 93, and 95, City-road.

FURNITURE.—Gratis and post-free, a new and elaborate Illustrated Catalogue, containing over 300 designs of Furniture, with Lists of Prices and Estimates for furnishing any class of house, from the cottage to the mansion. A six-room house completely and gently furnished, with warranted articles, for £77; extra rooms in proportion. Before deciding elsewhere see this; it is decidedly the best published, and will save much trouble. Country orders carriage free.—LAWSON, 21 and 23, Queen's-buildings, Chancery-lane, near Lincoln's Inn, N.B. The Guide refers to articles of Furniture the least expensive to the most costly.

CALANDRIER DES TUILERIES: a Perfumed Almanac for 1860. Issued by EDWARD PINAUD and MEYER, Wholesale and Export Perfumers. To be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and forwarded for Seven Stamps from the London Depot, 27, 27, Cannon-street West, London.

RIMMEL'S LOTION for the Skin is prepared of two sorts. No. 1 is preservative, and maintains the complexion in healthy state. No. 2 is curative, and removes pimples, tan, freckles, sunburns, and all cutaneous imperfections. Price, 1s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, 24, Cornhill, and Crystal Palace.

CHRISTMAS TOILET REQUISITE, and NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—HAIR BALM.—This luxury, it nourishes and strengthens the roots and body of the hair, and imparts the most delightful fragrance. To be had of all Chemists of perfume, and prevents the hair falling out, or turning grey. OLDIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, to know who really desire to have or retain a beautiful head of hair, either with wave or curl, is an inestimable treasure, and they should use it daily. It strengthens, feeds, and grows, and produces new hair or new waves. Thirty years have proved no imitative wash can equal it.—Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 10s.—C. and A. OLDIDGE, No. 13, Wellington-street North, Strand, W.C.

VIOLETS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.—BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET keeps any time fresh as the blossom, and in any climate. Be careful to see on each bottle "H. Breidenbach, 16½, New Bond-street, W." Price 2s. 6d.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The return of youth to their respective Boarding-schools induces a solicitude for their personal comfort and attraction, and ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for accelerating the growth and beautifying the Hair, for improving the Skin and Complexion, and removing cutaneous eruptions, and ROWLANDS' OINTMENT, for beautifying the Face, and preserving the gums, are considered indispensable accompaniments. Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 29, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

THE HEAD.—ALEX. ROSS' LIQUID HAIR DYE should be used to grey Hair. The application is simple and the effect perfect. Price 3s. 6d.; per post 6s. stamps. The Hair-dyed by ALEX. ROSS, 245, High Holborn.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its NATURAL COLOUR. Neuralgia Cured, by F. M. HERMING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES, 10s. and 15s. Combs, 2s. 20s. Offices, 32, Basinghall-street, London. Beware of counterfeits.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION is produced by GOWLAND'S LOTION. It produces and sustains great purity and delicacy of complexion, removes freckles, tan, and redness, and is recommended by all the most distinguished medical practitioners, and is the only preparation by the medical profession. Sold by all Druggists. Half-pint, 2s. 6d.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, prescribed, in consequence of its innumerable superiority over every other kind, as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, OF THE STOMACH, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Opinion of THOMAS HUNT, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. "I have used the chance of adulteration, and to secure uniformity of quality, I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

